Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, October 21, 1818.

Volume 29] [Number 1487.

London. May 1st 1818.

JUST PUBLISHED,

IN ONE LARGE VOLUME QUARTO,

Dedicated by permission to the

Prince Regent,

A MEMOIR

OF THE

War in India,

CONDUCTED BY

GENERAL LORD LAKE,

Commander-in-Chief

AND

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

(Duke of Wellington)

From its Commencement in 1803 to its Termination in 1806,

On the Banks of the Hyphasis,

WITH HISTORICAL SKETCHES, TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS, AND STATISTICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Illustrated by coloured Maps and Plans

BY

Major William Thorn,

Captain 25th Light Dragoons,

AUTHOR OF "A MEMOIR OF THE CONQUEST OF JAVA," &c. &c.

LONDON:

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Bombay, 21st October, 1818.

Advertisement.

Barodah, 12th October, 1818.

ALL Persons having any Claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant WILLIAM KENDALL, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, are requested to send them in without delay, to Lieutenant CLARKE, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment in charge of the Depot of King's Troops at Colabah, or the Major of the Regiment at Barodah, as may be most convenient, and all Persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to pay in the amount of their debts respectfully to either of the said persons.

By Order of the Commanding Officer

J. BURROWS, Lieut. & Adj.

47th Regt.

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Gazette Office,

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Bombay, 21st October, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 21st October 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST OCTOBER 1818.

THE undermentioned Officers having by the Honorable Court's orders of the 7th of April last, been struck off the strength of the Army of this Presidency from the dates opposite their respective names; the following Promotions and Alterations are in consequence ordered to take place.

2d Regiment N. I. Lieut. S. B. Ambrose, from the 19th May 1816

5th Regiment N. I. Lieut. S. Naylor, from the 1st July 1816.

N. I. Lieut. J. Lugar, from the

[redacted]IONS.

9th Regiment [redacted]

th January 1817.

ALTERAT[redacted]

Second Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Jonathan Petrin to be Lieut. vice Ambrose struck off.—Date of rank, 26th May 1816.

Lieutennant Patrick Hunter, to be Lieutenant vice Seward promoted,—23d June 1816.

PROMOTION.

Cornet Edmund Sparrow, to be Lieutenant vice Hancock Invalided,—14th May 1817.

ALTERATIONS

Fifth Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Thomas Baird, to be Lieutenant vice Naylor struck off.—24 July 1816.

Lieutenant J. A. Crosby, to be Lieutenant vice Leckey promoted,—14th January 1817.

PROMOTION.

Cornet Maurice Stack, to be Lieutenant, vice Barnwall promoted,—8th July 1817.

ALTERATIONS.

Ninth Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant John R. Hughes, to be Lieutenant vice Lugar struck off,—8th January 1817.

Lieutenant Adam Jellicoe, to be Lieutenant vice Pedlar promoted,—11th February 1817.

BOMBAY CASTLE 6TH OCTOBER 1818.

Mr. Robert Colegate having arrived on the Lonack and produced the counterpart of his covenant as an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is admitted on the Medical Establishment from the date of his arrival, viz 30th September 1818.

The undermentioned Cadets who also arrived in the Lonack, having produced Certificates from the East India House of their appointments as Cadets for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the date of their arrival viz. 30th September 1818.

William Hill Watermeid.
Robert Weob Smith,
Edward B. Wilkins.
and
Anthony Dod.

Mr. Humphry Lyons, who was admitted as a Cadet on this Establishment by the General Order of the 28th ultimo, is promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date of his arrival viz. 9th September 1818.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 23d ultimo, of Captain Pearon to the charge and Superintendence of the Guards within the City of Poona, under the immediate controul of the Collector and Magistrate.

BOMBAY CASTLE 7TH OCTOBER 1818.

Captain J. J. Barton of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council will not fail on this occasion to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Court to the zeal and activity displayed by Captain Barton during the late Campaign while in command of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

The furlough to sea on sick Certificate granted to Captain T. W. Stokoe Commanding the Independent Veteran Company, by the Government order of the 10th of March, is extended to the end of next month.

Captain Strover, the Deputy Commissary of stores, is ordered to perform the duties of Commissary during the absence of Major Hodgson on Sick Certificate.

In consequence of the appointment of Lieutenant Joseph Lawrie to be adjutant of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Ottey of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to succeed to the Adjutancy of the Light Battalion from the 1st September 1818.

The following promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Captain M. Hardcastle of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Second Regiment. N. I.

Captain Lieutenant Chas. Gray, to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. and Brevet Captain C. B. James to be Captain Lieutenant vice Hardcastle, deceased,—30th September, 1818.

Captain G. Moor of H. M. 65th Regt having returned from England, whither he had proceeded with public despatches, is by the nomination of the Right Honorable the Governor, re-appointed to the situation of his Aid-de camp from the 30th ultimo.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH OCTOBER, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on private concerns to Surgeon Gideon Colquhoun for a period of three years from the date of his quitting Bussorah.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robert Taylor of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry to the Situation of Assistant to the political agent in Turkish Arabia to be stationed at Bussora, from the date of Surgeon Colquhoun's leaving that place for England.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH OCTOBER, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the general order of the 31st of July last, placing the troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B. on garrison allowances from the 1st of August last and to continue them on field allowances to the end of last month.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 28, 1818.

Mr. C. Fraser, Assistant to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, Assistant to the Collector of Moradabad.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, ditto ditto Bundlecund.

Mr. R. Cathcart, ditto ditto Scharunpore.

Mr. R. Woodward, ditto ditto Agrah.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1818.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, 1st Deputy Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1818.

Mr. Richard Chase, to be an Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

SEPTEMBER 11, 1818

Mr. H. M. Pigon, Register of the Zillah Court of the Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, Register of the Zillah Court of Backergunge.

[redacted] GENERAL ORDERS.

MADRAS [redacted] *1st September* 1818.

Fort St. George. [redacted]RMENT.

G. O. BY GOVE[redacted] has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Edward Francis Elliot to be his Private Secretary, vice Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, relieved from that Office, in compliance with his request, for the performance of other duties.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,

CHIEF SECRETARY.

The number of General Officers at present employed on the Staff of this Presidency exceeding the proportion established by the Honorable the Court of Directors for it's service, The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve Major General Lang from the Staff and from the Command of the Ceded Districts, from the publication of this Order.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to express in General Orders, his approbation of the conduct of Major General Lang in the exercise of that Command.

The following Appointment will take place.

Colonel John Dignton of the Native Infantry, to Command the Division of the Army in the Ceded Districts.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. and Linguist S. Waddington, 2d 11th Regiment from Muddenghur.

Assistant Surgeon James Ortoa, Civil Staff from Kaira.

Lieut. R. Cocke, 2d Bat. 15th Regt. M. E. from Punderpore.

Lieut. Lawrence, Bengal Artillery from Aurangabad.

Lieut. T. Medwen, 24th Light Dragoons from Bengal.

Assistant Surgeon Dalgairns, B. E. Regt. from Kirkee.

Captain P. W. Ramsey, 47th Regt. from Baroda.

Lieut. James Hutchison, 47th Regt. from Baroda.

Captain Charles Gray, 1st 2d Regt. from Malwan.

Captain Julius G. Griffith, Artillery from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—Captain A. Grafton, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. to Koncan.

Ensign Short, European Regiment to Poonah.

Brevet Captain R. Macfarlan, 2d Bat. 1st Regt. to Poonah.

Major J. D. Greenhill, 2d 17th Regt. Persian Gulph.

Ensign C. Hallum, 1st Bat. 1st Regt. to Malwan.

Captain Jacob, H. M. 65th Regt to Deckan.

Lieut. Capon, 1st Regt. to Rutnaghurry.

Brevet Captain Roome, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. to Severndroog.

Major McLeod, 8th Light Cavalry to Persian Gulph.

Captain Morison, Assistant Commissary General to Poonah.

Lieut. J. D. Michie, 2d Light Cavalry to England.

Ensign J. Liddell, 1st Bat. 1st Regt. to Malwa.

Ensign H. Liddell 1st Bat. 1st Regt. to Malwa.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

and

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 18th Armed Prow Nurbuda, Syrang Fuckera, from Surat.

Grab Ship Lovely Tish, Captain William Capon, from the Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.—October 14th French Ship Nantais, Commander Watier, to Nantz.

Ditto American Ship Pactolus, Commander Frances Blackler, to Boston.

15th Ship Kusrovie, Captain A. G. S. Waddington, to Persian Gulph.

18th Ship Mahomud Shaw, Captain R. L. Laws to Calcutta.

Ditto Brig Minerva, Captain Frederick Jolliffe, to Calcutta.

H. C. Ship Lady Lushington, Captain Dormer, to Coast and England.

Passenger by Nantais.

Lieut. Birkett, H. M. 65th Regt.

Passengers by Kusrovie.

Major McLeod, Major Greenhill, Captain Scopit, Mr. Baboom.

Passengers by Muhomud Shaw.

Mrs. R. L. Laws, Mrs. Donnithorne, and Child, Ensign Donnithorne, H. M. 65th Regt. Mr. Bramwell.

Passengers by Lady Lushington.

Mrs. Ann Carnagie, David Alexander Carnagie, Robert George Carnrgie, Catherine Carnagie, Mrs. M. C. Mainwaring, Ann Morris, European Servant of Mrs. Mainwaring, Lieut. Michie, H. C. Service, Lieut. Cockrane, H. M. 47th Regt. Lieut. Gay, H. C. Marine 41 Invalids.

SHIP LOADING.

English.—Ship Lonack, Capt. Driscoll, for Greenock.

Ship Glorioso Captain Patterson, for China.

Ship Ahmedy, for Penang.

Ship Duncan, Captain Stutely, for Bussorah

Portuguese.—Ship General Lecor, Captain Duarte, for Brazil.

BENGAL.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA:

Sept.

12 ship *Marshall Wellington*, A. Gordon, from London and Falmouth, 17th May, and St. Jago, 7th June.

— ship *Vittoria*, R. Dudman, from London, 3 1st December, and Medras and Escapelly, 4th August.

13 American ship *London Packet*, H. P. Cathell, from Baltimore 10th May.

14 ship *Sesostris*, T. Thomson, from Hull 19th May and Madeira 14th June.

— H. C. ship *Warren Hastings*, from England.

— H. C. ship *Asia*, from England.

17 Ship *Hebe*, J. Sugden, from London 1st April and Gibraltar 23d May.

20 Arab ship *Futahal Currim*, Sultan, from Mocha 18th August and Aleppee 5th Sept.

21 Portuguese ship *St. Alexander*, M. A. Castros from Pernambuco 11th June.

22 *John Tobin*, A. Kinnan, from Liverpool 26th May.

—ship *Hippolyta*, W. Hill, from Gibraltar 23d May.

23 ship *William Petrie*, T. Ross, from the Persian Gulph 18th July, Muscat 23d August and Madras 13th September.

24 ship *Susan* E Wilkinson from Madras 30th August and Eskapelly 8th September.

—Arab ship *Derria Beggy*, Nacoda, from Mocha 17th August and Aleppee 4th September.

25 ship *Sherburne*, J. J. B. Bowman, from Liverpool, 29th May.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

Sept.

25 Brig *Cuthbert Thornhill*, for Mauritius.

KEDGEREE.

Remains the *William Petrie*, inward bound.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the *Fairlie*, *Phœnix*, *Astell*, *Cambridge*, *Europes*, *St Julian*, and *William*—also the *Susan* and *Derria Beggy*, inward bound.

Passed down the *Julie Marthe*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain the *Prince Regent*, *Marchioness of Ely*, *Dunira*, *Castle Huntley*, *Warren Hastings*, *General Hewett*, *Asia* and *Fort William*.

SAUGOR.

Remains the *Mary*, outward bound.

PASSENGERS,

Per William Petrie:

Mr. W. Auldjo, late Chief Officer of the Mahommed Shaw.

MADRAS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 26th, Ship Georgiana, Capt. E. Oakes, from Calcutta 28th August.—28th, Ship Hyperion, Captain Wm. Lashley, from London 29th May, and Portsmouth 6th June.—ditto, Ship Eclipse, Capt. T. Winter, from Calcutta 15th Sept.—ditto, Ship Cæsar, Captaid J. Taylor, from Calcutta 23d August.—29th, Portuguese Brig Henrietta, Captain J. Frans, from Point de Galle 21st September.—ditto, Ship Cornwall, Captain Charles C. Harris, from London 7th June, and Trincomalie 28th September.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 25th, Ship Friendship, Captain W. Black, for Bengal.—30th, Ship Charles Mills, Captain J. Jackson, for Calcutta.—October 1st, H. M. Ship Challenger, Captain P. H. Bridges on a Cruize.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 19th Oct. By the Rev. N. Wade, senior Chaplain. Lieut. Col. Edward Baker, Commissary General, to Miss Matilda Norris, youngest daughter of T. Norris, Esq. of this place.

BIRTH.—At Colabah, on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Tanner, of the H. C. Marine, of a Daughter.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At Howrah, on Tuesday last, the 15th instant, Captain Skitter, of the Ship *Union*, to Miss Grose.

On Wednesday, the 23d instant at the Cathedral by the Revd. Mr. J. Parson, Mr. Vincent Regelly, the only son of John Regelly, Esq. to Louisa Sophia, the only daughter of William Fewell, of Islington.

BIRTHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 21st inst. the Lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. of a Son.

Yesterday, at the house of her father Mr. A. Rowland, Mrs. E. Vandenberg, of a Daughter.

On the 17th ultino, at Monghyr, the Lady of I. C. C. Sutherland, Esquire, of a Son.

On the morning of the 22d instant, the wife of Mr. Lawrence D'Souza, of a Son.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. Anne Sheppard, Wife of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, of the H. C. Pilot Service, of a Daughter.

On the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain J. Neish, of the Country Service, of a Son.

On Thusday last, the 17th instant, the Lady of Captain Haram, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 15th instant, the Lady of William Towers Smith, Esq. of a Boy.

At Mirzapore, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Lieut. J. Rogers, late of the Mahratta service, of a Daughter.

At Futty Ghur, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. C. Du Hoist, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Sunday the 20th instant, the Lady of John Savage, Esq. Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Tumlook, aged 37 years.

At his dwelling house, in Bridjeetalao-Lane, on the 21st instant, Francis Richard Dickson, Esq. of the Firm of Christie, Dickson & Co. & late a Lieutenant of His Majesty's 67th Foot, aged 34 years.

On the 14th instant, the Infant Son of Capt. J. Neish.

On the same day, Captain W. Scott, of the Ship *Elizabeth*.

On the 22d instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Anna Da Costa, sincerely regretted by her friends and acquaintances.

On Monday, the 21st instant, Mr. Goldsmith, late of the firm of Goldsmith and Thompson, who died by his own hands. Coroner's verdict—insanity.

On the 9th instant, Pierce Mari Guezence, Esq. aged 33 years.

At Malda, on the 22d ultimo, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Anthony C. Mascorenhas, aged 20 years, 9 months and 22 days.

At Mynpooree, on the evening of the 6th September, Lieutenant Alexander Donaldson, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 28, His gentle manners and amiable disposition had endeared him to all his acquaintance, and his Brother Officers in particular: by whom he will long be remembered with affectionate regret.

On the 12th instant, at Dinajpoor, of water in the head, Henry William, son of Henry William Money, Esq. aged one year and five months.

On the 18th of August, at Saugur, in Bundelcund, aged 33 years, Capt. John Dyson, of H. M. 14th Regiment, late Brigade Major with the Force under the Command of Brigadier General Watson.

On the 24th ultimo, of a fever, near Rampoorah, George Frederick Harriott, Esq. late Major of the 12th Regt. N. I. much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Vellore on the 16th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr E. Jackson, Colour Serjeant Randle Naylor of H. M. 34th Regt. to Mrs. Elizabeth Turner.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

At Nellore on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Captain G. Ogilvie of the 1st Regiment N. I. of a son.

At Madras, on Sunday, the 27th of September, the Lady of D. Hill, Esq of a son.

At Triplicane, on the 12th Sept. the Lady of Capt. Young, H. M. 53th Regt. of a son.

On the 22d ultimo, the Lady of E. A. J. Kennedy, Esq. of a Daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the 6th September, after a painful and lingering illness, Moonedie Chicka Royal, Uncle of the Rajah of Tunjanor,—the benevolence, piety, and charity which the deceased possessed while living to his last hour, will ever be recorded in the memory of his relatives and friends, who he has left behind him to lament deeply his untimely loss.

At Sadras, on the 26th ultimo, Johannes Willem, the infant Son of F. C. Rigel, Esq. Chief of His Netherlands Majesty's possessions on the Coast of Coromandel.

At Pondichery, on the 10th Sept. Lieut. G. T. Ness, H. M. 30th Foot, in the 24th year of his age, most sincerely regretted by his friends—a decline carried off this excellent young man to an early grave.

EUROPE—June.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th instant, the lady of D. Maclean Esq. of Brunswicksquare, of a son,

On the 12th inst. in Great George-street, the Lady of William Irving, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED. Yesterday, at St. Luke's, Old street, Rev. Wm. Mather, of Dover to Mrs. Mary Slingsby, of Old-street.

On the 13th inst. at St. George's, Southwark, by the Rev Wm Marshall, Capt. R. Duff, 98th Regiment, to Sarah Maria, second daughter of Charles Gordon Gray, Esq. of Stratton House, Somersetshire.

DEATHS.—On the 17th inst at his house in Norton-street, Colonel John Elford, Lieut-Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, and formerly of the 51st regiment, an officer highly respected and universally lamented.

On the 18th inst. much lamented by his family and friends, Robert Tippler, Esq. late Secretary to the Lead Company, aged 74.

On the 14th inst. at her house at Brompton, Mrs. Gooch, relict of the late Mr. Gooch, after a protracted and painful visitation of unremitted sufferings, which she bore with exemplary resignation and fortitude. In death as deeply regretted, as in life beloved by her afflicted children, and all those who had the happiness to know her.

On Wednesday, the 17th inst. suddenly, at his house in Acre-lane, Mr. John Odgin, late of Upper Thames-street, in the 70th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 17th instant, at his house in Grove-road, Regent's-park Mr. James Elliott, in the 81st year of his age

On Friday, the 12th inst. in Albemarle-street, Arthur Shakespear, Esq. aged 70, after a long and painful illness

On Friday last at her house at Pentonville, after a very long illness, Mrs. Watkinson, wife of Mr. Watkinson, of that place.

OBSERVER No. VI.

"His precepts I shall willingly reveal,
"And sing his Doctrines, but his name conceal,
HORACE.

I shall now continue the subject of my speculation in No. IV It is evident from the characters of *Civis*, & *Miles* that they never *cultivated those talents* in *early* life, or formed *those habits* which were indispensably necessary for the attainment of the ends they had in view. The one seemed wholly to forget, in the enjoyment of the present hour, that he was liable to the common lot of man, and that the pleasures and dissipation of youth, were ill suited to insure the placid enjoyments of increasing years. surrounded by the fluttering insects of a day, he saw not the invaluable blessing of a firm and lasting friendship, and borne away by the giddy allurements of luxury he was deaf to the voice of reason and ultimately become wholly dependant on others for amusement. The other whilst pursuing his darling object in the accumulation of wealth forgot that he was destroying every nobler feeling in its attainment, and whilst he was encouraging, the growth of every selfish and mean passion; vainly flattered himself thet he was only amassing the means of exciting furure admiration,; in the display of all the amiable qualities, the very opposite of those he had alone cherished.

I much fear a little self examination would convince the greater part of our Anglo Indians, that they are all more or less guilty of the errors of the two characters I have described, that wrapt up in the idea of what they *will* be, they totally overlook what *they are* and spend the greater and most valuable part of their lives, in the hope of becoming what the very plans, they pursue must render utterly impossible. Thus our society instead of reaping the benefit of being composed of men really superior to communities in general is filled with embryo's who unfortunateiy in nine cases out of ten-die just at the period they intended to live. Thus to the sole desire of attaining riches may be attributed the miserable meanness exhibited in the life of Miles, & to the utter neglect in youth of all the sterling pleasures of the mind, the disappointment that clouded the latter days of Civis. Let me then conjure those: who have it yet in their power, to correct the evil, to remember that whatever plan of peaceful retirement they have in view they must at *once* cherish, and never lose sight of the virtues and habits which can alone insure it. For whilst a life of selfishness of vice, or dissipation, is cherished by those who are to *become* liberal, virtuous and economical, they may be assured they will discover when too late, that their days have been spent in the pursuit, of a shadow, and that they have *disquieted themselves in vain*. To those who are now just commencing their career in India I must communicate the melancholy truth that the Gold mohur, and Pagoda trees, have borne little or no fruit for some years, I would therefore advise them to give over all ideas of becoming *very wealthy*, but to pursue with steady aim the attainment of the higher ranks in their respective professions, never forgetting that it is at *this* period of their lives, they must cherish those several habits, and steady virtues, whose cheering influence will shed a lustre on the close of life, let them be careful to blend Liberality with Economy, Hospitality with Prudence, Temperance with Enjoyment, and intellectual improvement with social pleasure; and they may rely on it they will find at the close of their career that they have attained an *honorable* competence, whilst they have shared in the rational enjoyments of life, & formed such habits as will enable them to return with delight to the scenes of their childhood happy in the retrospection of the past, and the anticipation of the future.

I cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing the following letter from a friend of mine, who appears to be one of the few who can be contented with his Native Land, after twenty-five years residence in India, I must however premise that he married (before a third of that time had expired) a Lady but a few years younger than himself, whom I remember a fine, handsome, lively girl, who had too much good sense to prefer riches and old age, to a smart, good looking young fellow with Captains pay & a tolerable staff appointment, his letter is as follows.

Myrtle Cottage D.———1817.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

If I mistake not you are *not* one of the visionary beings, who used to afford me so much fun and amusement in India and I therefore do not despair of seeing you soon settled in my neighbourhood, I have a delightful residence in the county of D---within five miles of the city of E where my two Boys are at an excellent School with a worthy Clergyman, who takes a limited number and treats them as if they were all his own children: indeed my boys speak with such veneration of him that I am half inclined to be jealous. Our two eldest girls are also at an excellent seminary of old established reputation, where they learn every female accomplishment of *mind & manner* except the art of *stooping, undressing*, and becoming figurantes. Your little God daughter remains at home with Mama who with myself, seems every year more happy and contented, I frequently look round me with regret when I observe how few of my old Indian friends, with incomes far exceeding mine, ever remain above a year or two in any mansion they purchase, and are year after year more anxious to return to India. Our friend Tom Trusty amuses me more than any of them, you know he has purchased a large Estate in our neighbourhood & really lives in a magnificent style and from the benevolence of his heart is (tho' denominated a Nabob) a great favorite with the country people around. He is constantly inviting company to stay with him and is half angry with us that we will not go at the gayest time (*i. e.* when the house is crowded) but whenever his friends leave him Tom becomes quite restless and his chief delight is to come and spend the day with us, where he is perfectly domesticated and never fails to assure us, that if he could fall in with a woman like my wife he would marry immediately, for he swears I possess ten thousand more comforts than he can obtain with ten, times my income. As Tom is really too worthy a fellow to return to die a Bachelor in India, I have entered into a design upon his liberty which will insure him I hope many years of the domestic happiness he covets and deserves. As I really wish to increase our circle of Indian Settlers, pray tell your friends not to live 25 years in a *dormant* state and then hope to become the beings they fancy, I enjoyed in India the best Society tho' I accepted no invitations but from those I saw in return, I was just out of debt and had enough to set Jane & myself going in a neat & comfortable style when we married: and to my having from that moment consulted her & given her a full share of my confidence, I attribute the attainment of the moderate income in the enjoyment of which we are now, so happy, our plan was never to exceed in our monthly expences a fixed sum, which as my pay increased with my rank enabled me to add to my establishment all that rank required. Invariably to pay all bills monthly, and never to purchase what we did not absolutely require, by this rule we saw more of our friends and at less expence than those whose means were superior; and were enabled to lay by whatever staff pay, prize money &c. fell to my lot, this formed the basis of that little fortune we now enjoy and from *the habits* thus formed we are enabled to reserve a large portion of my pension for a wintry day, or to assist my boys & girls hereafter. You used to ob[illegible] that we kept the neatest Table in [illegible] and fancy you will find it as good, [illegible] you visit us at Myrtle Cottage, a most commodious residence I assure you with every convenience a good garden orchard and pasture enough for our Cow & two Horses, a genteel neighbourhood, and stages to all parts of England pass close to our gate. I must tell you I gained some credit on my first arrival by assisting to train our young countrymen as volunteers, and my dear Jane is in equal favor from little occasional presents of Baby Linen &c. and some nice things for the sick. Reading, hunting shooting, & fishing, are my amusements, and when my Jane gives her little Sunday party to the Children of our India friends at school with our Boys & Girls, and I see them all so happy and cheerful I cannot but regret that their parents are most probably depriving themselves of the bliss of seeing them so, from a wish to amass a fortune the true value of which they cannot appreciate. That you may not be one of that number is the sincere wish of

Your ever Sincerely,
HONESTUS.

I will only assure my readers that there is no [illegible] of them, who with the common ch[illegible]es of any service in India, may not live by the foregoing plan a life of *credit* and *comfort* in this country, and retire with a zest for the enjoyment and happiness depicted by my friend at Myrtle Cottage. J.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1818.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The Trials commenced on Tuesday the 13th, and proceeded on the following days, and on Friday, sentence was passed on the following prisoners, who had been found Guilty viz.

On Pedro de Souza, for stealing in a dwelling house.	Transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven Years.
On Ameer Khan, for stealing under 40 s.	
On Luckman Punja, for Burglary.	
On Bhajee Prajee, for Ditto.	
On Vullee Dhurumsee for receiving stolen Goods.	To be confined six months in Bombay Goal, and to be twice publicly whipped.

A true bill had also been found against Rajaram Trimbuckjee, for stealing in a dwelling house, & against Mullekchund Javerchund, & Rowjee Mallajee as receivers, but the Advocate General stating to the Jury, that he could not bring home the charge against Mullekchund and Rowjee of having knowingly received stolen goods, and the principal witness also stating that the prisoner had been induced to confess the theft under a promise that the matter should be hushed up, the Advocate General closed his case and the Jury pronounced a verdict of not guilty, Mulleckchund Javerchund and Rowjee Mallajee were immediately discharged by proclamation, & Rajaram Trimbucjee, was remanded for the present.

On Saturday, the Court proceeded with the trial of Shamjee Sunkerjee, for receiving stolen goods, who was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation, to Prince of Wales Island.

The Court assembled again on Monday, but no bills having been ready the Grand Jury adjourned, until Thursday, and yesterday the first sittings in term commenced.

We have had through the kindness of friend a perusal of the memoir of Madame Manson, written after the trial at Rodez, and during her imprisonment, the whole of it to us is quite inexplicable, that she allowed it in the first instance to be suspected that she was the person, wh[illegible] ed in the closet i[illegible] evident[illegible] in Bancalls house, is enough, and all her friends, her Father, & Brothers, appeared to have believed it, yet it does not appear that she had the least acquaintance with

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[redacted] the party, and at the conclu- [redacted] the memoir she says in a let- addressed to the Lord Keeper, of the seals.

" I am a victim sacrificed, I know " not to whom, I am not aware of my " enemies, no my Lord, I am not the " woman that was shut up at Ban- " calls, & by a chain of circumstances " difficult to believe, I have been " brought to say that I was this wo- " man, such is the nature of the fears, " which I have experienced, such is " the impression, which they have pro- " duced upon my mind, that I have " preferred to pass for an infamous " prostitute, sooner then to see them " realised."

Petion & Christophe are both dead, Petion has been succeeded by John Peter Boyer, as President of Hayti.

The Madras papers announce the appointment of Henry Byrne Esq. to the Bench on Ceylon, vacant by the lamented death of Sir William Coke.

The accounts from Ceylon, are more gratifying then usual and we doubt not that in a very short time the most perfect tranquility, will be restored.

The weather for these some days has been oppressively hot, with a general want of wind in the evening & an atmosphere loaded with vapour some rain has fell occasionaly at night and on Monday morning a hard squall occurred, attended with a considerable fall of rain, that has in some measure cooled the air. If rain falls after this it is said to injure the grain, and make the Cotton plants very unproductive.

The Cholera still continues amongst as and though the cases are certainly not so numerous, yet the deaths have increased, the attacks being more violent, then heretofore.

A report Via Bengal, states the appointment of Major General Sir John Kempt, and Sir Manley Power, to the Staff in the East Indies, and it also speaks of the embarkation of six regiments to augment our army in this quarter.

An inquest was held some days since before W. B. Graham Esq. the Coroner on the body of two infants found dead in the Duncan road, some suspicion was of course entertained that they had come unfairly by their deaths, but on the examination of the Midwife and other witnesses that impression was done away, and the Surgeon declaring; that the birth was premature, and that the children could not have survived, the verdict of having died by the visitation of God, was returned.

Much reprehension is however due to the Midwife, who declared the poor woman, desired her to have them deposited in a proper place, but not having the means, or being unwilling to trouble herself, threw them into the street.

A letter in one of the Bengal papers descants pretty freely on the occupation of Palembang by the Dutch, we certainly won it by force of arms, after the expulsion of the Dutch by the Sultan, but we believe it has hardly been considered as an English settlement, though the reigning family may consider themselves under our protection.

We have had no arrivals during the last weeks though many Ships from various quarters are now due, among the causes assigned for the absence of the Castle [redacted]

in the present state of the government can be but little removed from Pirates.

The Lushington, sailed yesterday for the Coast to load pepper and will most likely, take her departure for England about the 10th of November.

The Lonack for Greenock, will sail about the first week in November and the Edward for London, about the 20th, these are the only two free traders in the harbour,

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The Gazette of June 13th contains the Proclamation for calling a new Parliament, and appointing the election of the Scoth Peers for the 24th July. The writs to be returnable on the 4th of August.

Some curious Letters from Madame Bertrand, at St. Helena, to a Female Friend in France, are said to be in preparation for publication in London, in French and English.

Mr. F. Baily, of Gray's inn, has in the press, an interesting Memoir on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun, which will happen on Sept. 7, 1320. It is printed only for private distribution amongst his friends.

Dr. Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan) will speedily publish an Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, in 4to. with maps and engravings.

St. Patrick, a national tale of the 5th century, in 3 vols. by an Antiquary, is in the press.

A Description of the Islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes, with an Account of the principal Nations and Tribes of the Indian Archipelago, by John Crawford esq. late resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java, will speedily be published, in 3 vols. 8vo, with maps and engravings.

A poem in six cantos, entitled Bodiam Castle, will shortly appear.

We have much pleasure in republishing from the last Courier the General Orders isued on the occasion of the spirited affair achieved by Lieutenant Cruickshank, as recorded in our last Gazette.

The officer commanding the Beitool district having received the official report of Lieutenant Cruickshank's success in two different attacks upon the enemy on the 21st instant, requests that officer, and the officers and troops under his command, will accept his best thanks for their highly distinguished conduct on those occasions.

It will be the duty of much higher authorities to approve and give publicity to the union of judgment and gallantry which so eminently distinguished Lieutenant Cruickshank in his arrangements and execution of these affairs; and it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that Major Munt has reported to his superiors his opinion of the merit of this detachment; a pleasure doubly gratifying from the circumstances so intimately connected with the gallant 2d Battallion 10th Bengal N. I. to which Lieut. Cruickshank's report has reference,

Major Munt still hopes that this valuable corps will have frequent opportunities of following up the punishment they have commenced to inflict on the enemy, and he assures them his best efforts shall not be wanting to indulge their fair revenge.

Siged J. LOGAN,
Acting Maj. of Brigade.

Camp Mooltye 30th of Sept.

D. O. BY MAJOR MUNT.

The officer commanding in the Beitool district has great satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter received from the Assistant Adjutant General, Nagpore Sy F. together with another letter from Mr. Jenkins Resident at Nagpore, regarding the judicious and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Cruickshank and his detachment, in the affairs of Jy-jherry and Bakoor on the 21st instant.

Hussingabad Sept. 26th 1818.

Extract " In recording the successful " operations of Lieut. Cruickshank's de- " tachment which have been achieved " with such triffling loss, Colonel Adam's " sincerely laments the wound received " by Lieutenant Lane in the zealous and " eminent discharge of his service.

[redacted] commanding officer has already [redacted] pleasing duty in making a [redacted] of these well merited suc- [redacted] mation of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, & which he feels assured cannot fail to receive the high and distinguished approbation of his Lordship; but Col. Adam's request you will in the mean time do him the favor of expressing to Lieutenant Cruickshank, his unqualified thanks and applause for the judicious and professional knowledge he displayed throughout. To Lieutenant Blair, the second in command for the active and energetic co-operation which he afforded, and to the officers and men engaged, for their zealous and truly conspicuous services on this occasion."

A true extract
(Signed) A LOGAN,
Act. Maj. of Brigade.

To

MAJOR MUNT,
Commanding Beitool District.
Nagpore 28th Sept. 1818.

SIR,

I have received with much satisfaction your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing the official report of a successfull attack made by Lieutenant Cruickshank upon a body of the enemy near Bakoor on the 21st instant.

The conduct of this small detachment consisting of 48 regular and 80 irregular cavalry, and 180 Sepoys, in their attacking a body of 500 of the enemy (strongly posted between two deep and rapid Nullahs) and in destroying half of their number- is entitled to every praise; and I shall have much pleasure in bringiug the decision and judgment of Lieutenant Cruicshank, and the gallantry displayed by him and the whole of his detachment, to the particular notice of the superior authorities.

In the mean time I request you will have the goodness to explain my sentiments on the occasion to Lieut. Cruickshank and the officers and men engaged in this brilliant little affair in any manner you judge proper.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.
R. JENKINS,
Resident

A true copy,
(Signed) J. LOGAN,
Act. Maj. of Brigade.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Governor General, to the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, Commissioner— dated 14th July 1818.

24th, The energy and success of our operations in Gungturie and in Kandeish have been no less distinguished than in other quarters, and the conduct of Captain Briggs, and of Lieutenant Colonel MacDowell and the whole of the officers and troops of the small detachment employed in that quarter, by which the whole of the country on both sides of the Godavery, has been reduced and the conquest of Kandeish nearly achieved, demands the warmest expression of the Governor General's admiration.

The successive reduction of the strong and hitherto deemed impregnable fortress of Muki, Rugdier, and Trimbuc, by so small a body reflects the highest credit on the skill, energy and intrepidity of the officers and men. The cheerfulness with which the troops endured the labor, and privations to which from the smallness of their number, they were unavoidably exposed during the operations, deserves the highest praise.

The check which our operation before Malligaum received through the extraordinary pertenacity of the garrison, and the inadequacy of our means for the siege has been nobly redeemed by the success of the renewed operation, which, according to private but apparently authentic advices, have terminated in the reduction of the fort. While the Governor General laments the severe loss of our brave officers and men, sustained in the siege of that fortress, his lordship has the satisfaction of expressing his unqualified admiration of the conduct of the troops, even when their efforts were not crowned with success.

I am likewise desired by his lordship to state that notwithstanding the want of success which attended our early operations against Malligaum, his lordship is satisfied that the considerations which weighed with Captain Briggs and Lieut. Col. McDowell to undertake the siege of the place at the time when it was determined on, were such as fully to justify the resolution.

The exploits of the separate detachments employed in Kandeish which have been brought to the Governor General's notice have also received his lordship's approbation.

A true Extract
(Signed) H. TOVEY,
A. A. G.

Ceylon.

SEPTEMBER 25.

During the latter part of this last week accounts have crowded upon us from all parts of the Interior with intelligence of the most joyful nature. In every Province the people of all descriptions are hastening to submit, and to give the surest proof of their sincerity by the surrender of their arms. The delusion which has been so long employed to mislead the minds of the people is dissipated, for the Puppet King, has been seized, his insignificance proclaimed and his person secured in prison and in bonds; the main spring of every movement of insurrection is destroyed, for Kappitipola has been also degraded and confined. The truth of these most important events which in our last paper we could only venture to give as a report confirmed by some circumstances of probability, is now established by concurring testimony from a variety of quarters, beyond all possibility of doubt. The seizure of the Pretender and his Prime Minister is of such decisive consequence as indicating the total failure of all the designs of the Insurgent Chiefs, that we think a particular account of it will be far more interesting to the reader than any observation that we can at present offer. The following narrative was given to the Honorable the Resident on the 14th, and we have selected it out of many reports all agreeing in the main points, only because it is the most satisfactory and full; we give it nearly in the translation of the Informer's own words. " I am Mohandiram of Musicians and attended the King from Deyatalawe to Dombera. He had been about 8 days at Deyatalawe where he was joined by Kappitipola from Matele. On the 29th of August they went together to Hatupatwelle, and were there met by Madugalle late Uda Gabada Nileme with a quantity of provisions, &c. It had been the King's intention to proceed from thence to Walapana and probably to join Kiwulgedera in Weyaloowa, but in consequence of the representations of Madugalle that Palaces had been built and other preparations made to receive him in Dombera, he was persuaded o cross the river into that Province. On the 30th ultimo, he went to Windamoone, on the 31st to Kiwulgamma, and on the 2d inst. to Mahavala Idawe. At all these places he received the prostrations of the Chiefs and people of Dombera, and was treated with the usual respect and Royal honours. On the 3d the office of 2d Adigar and the Desavony of Matele were conferred upon Madugalle. Kappitipola remained without any office but went frequently to the Palace, and did not appear to be in disgrace: He lodged in a house at some distance from the King, and had not many attendants. Most of the King's attendants in waiting retired at night to their respective lodgings. It was about mid-night on the 5th inst. when the house of Kappitipola was first surrounded; he was seized, bound and sent Prisoner to Pitawala; and some time before day-light the Palace was surrounded, and the King receiving a intimation of his danger, attemped to make his escape, but was pursued, taken near the jungle, bound and secured as a Prisoner in the Palace prepared for him at Mahavala. On the 6th Madugalle informed all the people who had come from other districts in attendance upon the King, that the person set up for a King by Kappitipola was Wisbawe, late a Priest, that he had learnt the fact from Pelima Talawe and had acted with his concurrence in making both the Usurper and Kappitipola prisoners for their gross imposition upon the people. They had all permission to retire to their Villages. The informant immediately came away with several others.

The King had been accompanied to Dombera by a few Chiefs and about 50 men armed with muskets. Ten or eleven Gingals, 10 or 15 loads of Gunpowder and about 15 loads of Silver were carried in his train. The latter was dug up somewhere near Deyatalawe. It has been reported among the people that Pelime Talawe and Madugalle meant to produce a new Candidate for the throne, but when the late overtures made to Government by Pelime Talawe himself, by the Ratamahatme and Chiefs of Harispattoo and by several others are taken into consideration, it is very plain that this report is merely circulated to keep up their consequence and enchance the value of their submission. It is not likely that after such a general failure, they should be sanguine enough to expect that the people dispirited as they are, would again submit to endure all the miseries and privations of such an unequal warfare for another Phantom King, however, his genuine royal descent might be vouched for by Pelmine Talawe and his friends. The terms which they propose as conditions of their submission are we believe quite inadmissible, for the simple and dignified answer of Government to them all is, ' Look at the conditions of the Proclamation, by them and them only you must abide." Great numbers have submitted in different Provinces in consequence of the Proclamation. In the

7 Korles arms are brought in every day in abundance: In Hewahette, where only a few days ago Capt Cleather, was so vigorously attacked and his escorts so continually annoyed, all hostility has nearly ceased, and there is every prospect of that Province so remarkable for its rebellious spirit being reduced to submission; Major Coane has advanced to Materata and the Hon'ble the Resident is at Canneywa; Captain Dobbin who advanced from Kotmale into Hewahetty found the people in that quarter in the most friendly disposition.

In Wellassy every thing is perfectly quiet, but we are concerned to say the sickness at Katabowa still continues. Lieut. Munick and Tranchell with about 20 men have been removed to Batticalon, and rain having again begun to fall, there is a hope of a favourable change in the atmosphere.

In our last paper we mentioned the capture of that notorious Rebel the Bootawe Rateralle; we have since learnt a few particulars of his surprise which do much credit to the sagacity of Major Coxon and to the good conduct of the small party which carried his plan into execution. By setting a person to listen to the conversation of some of his prisoners Major Coxon found out a person who was acquainted precisely with the retreat of Rateralle, and by dint of threats and persuasions he induced him to guide a party to the spot. A party of Malays was instantly sent off, 8 of the most active and intelligent were armed only with knives, and so well disguised that in the morning they were mistaken for Kandians; Serjeant Oolara commanded the party and after a most fatiguing march, at 12 at night they reached the lurking place of the Chief situated in an almost impenetrable jungle in the Ouwa Wederatta, on the further side of Maragalla Kande. The guide contrived so completely to avoid all their watches, that the house was entirely surrounded before any alarm was given, and the whole family were secured without any casualty whatever.

The new works at Paranagam are in great progress, several hundred of the natives continually assisting. Cattle are collected in abundance, and grain enough for 6 months consumption of 200 men.

We have much pleasure to hear in a letter from Mr. Sawers the Resident at Badulla, that the people of Vellawaye have voluntarily given up to him Idamegaveetty Ralle the murderer of a Caffree and some Goolies. It may be remembered that this murder took place at Yattekoombalwelle with some peculiar circumstances of barbarity on or about the 8th of last November.

It is with great satisfaction we learn by letters just received, that the sickness at Katabowa ceased, as we hoped it would, in consequence of four days heavy rain: The letters are from Parnagam dated 13th Inst. through the road being now open by Maturate and Hangeranketty.

We stop the Press to say that by an Express received this day, we learn that the Flank Companies of the 86th Regiment arrived on the morning of the 21st Inst. at Trincomalie on board the Orlando Frigate.

It is with extreme concern that we communicate to the Public the afflicting intelligence of the death of the Honorable Sir William Coke, Kt. Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court. This melancholy event took place on the 1st instant, at Trincomalie where Sir William had been arrived only a few days for the purpose of holding a Criminal Session on the commencement of his Circuit.

Sir William landed on the 23d ultimo and found himself a little out of order the next morning, but was not effected materially until night when he was severely attacked by a disorder which soon exhibited alarming symptoms of Dyssentery: some blood was taken from him and he appeared to be a little better, but was not considered out of danger. On Friday evening Sir William was removed from the Admiral's House by his own desire to the *Minden* then lying in the harbour, where every thing was arranged for his comfort in the spacious and airy cabin by order of the Admiral, who shewed the most anxious solicitude for the preservation of his distinguished guest. Sir William was also died on board the *Minden* by Dr. Robson Physician to the Forces as well as by Mr. Ridgers the Admiral's Surgeon; but all human aid was vain, and on Tuesday morning about nine o'clock he breathed his last. The immediate cause of Sir William's death was a mortification of the bowels, which probably began at an early stage of the disorder, as he soon ceased to feel any extraordinary pain: he expired without a struggle, and the last expression upon his manly countenance was a placid smile.

The remains of Sir William Coke were carried to the grave by the men of the 73d Regt. at 6 o'Clock in the morning of the 2d Instant. Major General Jackson and all the Civil and Military Servants, as well as all the Officers of the Navy attended, and Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart, walked as Chief mourner. The funeral service was read by the Revd. T. Ireland, Chaplain to the Forces, and the concourse of Natives was the greatest that has been for many years seen at Trincomalie; While the procession moved from the Admiralty House to the Church yard, the Band of the 73d Regt. played solemn pieces of music, and minute Guns 42 in number, corresponding with the years of the deceased's age were fired from the Saluting Battery. As soon as his Excellency the Governor received by Express the melancholy news of Sir William Coke's Death, a General Order was published directing that every mark of respect should be shewn to the memory of this distinguished Servant of the Crown, who was at the time of his decease, the second person in Rank upon the Island of Ceylon. Accordingly on the 10th Inst, the Flag of the Fort of Colombo was hoisted and remained during the whole of the day half mast high, and at noon 42 Minute guns were fired from the Ramparts.

Sir William Coke was educated at Westminster School, where he was a King's Scholar, & in 1794 he was elected to Christ Church in the University of Oxford. On the 15th of September 1808, he arrived in Ceylon as His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal; and on the 1st March 1809 he was nominated provisionally to be Chief Justice: On the 28th of October 1810 he was by Letters Patent regularly appointed Puisne Justice.

The general feeling of the public towards a public man is the best testimony of departed worth, and if any circumstance were wanting to increase our regret, it is an aggravation of our loss, that we are deprived of Sir William Coke's Judicial abilities and professional knowledge, at a moment when there is not only no other Judge, but not a single English Lawyer in the Island of Ceylon. In private life Sir William Coke was remarkable for that case and urbanity of manners, which are the natural result of a public education and an early introduction into good Company, operating upon a sound understanding and obliging disposition: His loss must be long regretted in a limited Society, of which from his rank and accomplishments he formed so conspicuous a part.

[*Ceylon Gazette, September* 13.

Calcutta.

SEPT. 23.

By the *Susan* from Bencoolen, we learn that the Dutch had landed at Palambang and taken possession of it from the Sultan, who had written for our troops from Bencoolen. A small force of one hundred sepoys was sent, but did not arrive till after the Dutch, who forced our troops to retreat, Captain Salmond, who was sent as an Ambassador, was made a prisoner by the Dutch, who were sending him back to Bencoolen under an escort.

SEPTEMBER 23.

(From a Correspondent.)

"By letters from the Upper Stations, the weather for the last several weeks has been extremely boisterous and unsettled—but on the 8th instant, a great fall of rain was experienced about Patna, which in some degree, moderated the weather. Great damage has been done amongst the Boats proceeding on the river, both upwards, and downwards; a few days since, a large Pulwar was upset off Buxar, from which only one man was saved by getting hold of some luggies.

We understand that the superb Carriage, built by Messrs. Steuart and Co. as a present from Government for Runjeet Sing, was on board this Boat.

We fear that that excellent Instisution the River Insurance Company, will suffer much this season, as we believe it has had considerable risks this year, and has paid some heavy losses.

India Gaz.

Since our last we have received more particular information from the Nerbudda. It appears that about 1200 Arabs and Goands had got possession of Mooltya, early in August, and on the 20th Lieut. Ker of the 7th Cavalry, with 60 troopers, in reconnoitering the place, fell in with a piquet of 25 horsemen. He attacked them and not one man escaped. The garrison having observed this, to them, unfortunate affair, and seeing that we had no reinforcements at hand, immediately sailled out, amounting to about 300 horse and 500 foot. Lieut. Ker cautiously retired, and in such a judicious and skilful manner, that he succeeded in separating the Cavalry from the Infantry. He then charged the former, and drove them back with the loss of about 30 killed. Major Cumming, with two squadrons of the 7th, Cavalry, the 2d Battalion of the 10th, and two six-pounders, arrived before the town on the 21st, when the enemy again sallied forth, but were soon repulsed, and early in the morning of the 23d, they abandoned the town and two old forts. This circumstance was not known in our camp till sun-rise. A party was immediately sent in pursuit, but returned unsuccessful. In the evening however a villager brought information that the enemy was encamped at the distance of about six koss and in consequence Captain Newton, 2d Battalion of the 10th, with 150 Infantry & 50 of the 7th Cavalry was directed to proceed against them. At day light next day he fortunately came within sight of the encampment, & when within 600 yards of the enemy, the detachment was interrupted by a deep Nullah, but the Sepoys, eager for the contest, placed their cartridge boxes on their heads, and plunging into the water, soon surmounted the difficulty. The cavalry began the attack, which was conducted with the greatest intrepidity. Lieutenant Lane is said to have had his horse shot under him, and was in a very dangerous situation for a short time. One report states that he was surrounded by three or four Arabs, and that he had killed two of them before he received any assistance. Cornet Sydney was slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy was 117 killed, counted on the field, and many wounded, their whole force not being more than 300 horse and foot. During this smart contest one of the Sepoys of the 2d Battalion 10th, recognized one of the deserters from the 22d Regiment who accompanied Appah Sahib, in his escape from our escort, and after upbraiding him for his treachery, indignantly put him to death.

We are informed that the Arabs fought desperately, but the bayonets and charges of our Cavalry overcame all their efforts. There was hardly any firing. On the 24th Lieutenant Ker went in pursuit of another party with 50 Troopers and the same number of Infantry. The enemy was posted in a small Fort, but on seeing the approach of the detachment they attempted to escape to a stronger place. About 50 succeeded, and the remainder were killed.

Gov. Gaz.

European Extracts.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 13.

[This Gazette notifies the following as the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India:—Mr. Canning (President), Lord Castlereagh, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Vansittart, Lord Teignmouth, Mr. John Sullivan, Lord Binning, Mr. Sturges Bourn, Viscount Cranborne, and Mr. Horatio Walpole. The last two are appointed in the room of Lord Apsley and Lord Lowther.]

War-Office, June 13.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieut. T. R. Wharton, from the half-pay of the 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant vice E. E. Williams, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

21st Ditto, Gentleman Cadet R. Hare, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase vice Broadhead, whose appointment has not taken place.

1st, or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, Assistant-Surgeon, J. Johnson, from the half-pay of the, 100th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice R. Macleod M. D. who exchanges.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Capt. H. Armytage, from the Royal York Rangers, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Grimstead, who exchanges; Assistant-Surgeon T. Maynard to be Battalion-Surgeon, vice Rose, appointed to the 94th Foot; S. Gilder, Gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Maynard.

21st Regiment of Foot, Ensign D. Tessier Lewis, from the half-pay of the 103d Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. Geddes, who exchange.

24th Ditto, Lieut. W. Campbell, from half-pay of 84th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Payne, deceased.

38th Ditto, Capt. R. Power, from the half-pay of the 73d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase.

40th Ditto, Quarter-Master J. Jackson, from the half-pay of the 47th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice J. Sanderson, who exchanges.

50th Ditto, Capt. E. Scott, from the half-pay of the 62d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice R. Maxwell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

63d Ditto, Major P. Le Dey, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Major, vice H. C. Briscoe, who exchanges.

79th Ditto, Ensign L. Greeme, from the half-pay of the 89th Foot, to be Ensign, vice W. Macbean, who exchanges.

83d Ditto, Surgeon R. Punshon, from the half-pay of the 93d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice C. Waite, who exchanges.

93d Ditto, Ensign C. Hume, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Ensign, vice J. Cliffe, who exchanges.

Royal York Rangers, Capt. W. Grimstead, from the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Captain of a Company, vice Armytage, who exchanges.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon A. Nicoll, M. D. from the 80th Foot, to be Surgeon to the Forces.

FRENCH PAPERS.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF BASTIDE, JAUSION, AND COLARD. THE ASSASSINS OF FUALDES, EXECUTED AT ALBI, ON THE 3D OF JUNE.

Justice is at last satisfied, and society avenged! Those men who fixed for several months the fate of Europe, and who thought by their credit and their fortune to withdraw themselves from the empire of the laws, have not been able to ward from their heads the fatal sword destined to punish their crimes. In their case, equally as in that of the poorest and most obscure criminal, the Jury has been just, and the Magistrates have displayed an imposing severity.

On Tuesday, the 2d of June, at about half-past 10 o'clock at night, the King's Attorney-General received by express the decree of the Court of Cassation, rejecting the appeal of the condemned. On the following morning the military posts were doubled, and every measure of security and vigilance adopted for putting in execution the decree of condemnation. At 11 o'clock the Usher Cussac was introduced into the prison of St. Cecilia. The names of Bastide, Jausion, and Colard, resounded within its vaults, and each of the condemned advanced, his hands being tied behind his back. They were as yet ignorant of the fate that awaited them, and were racked by anxiety and fear. The Usher read to them the decree rejecting their appeal. They were immediately separated, and each plunged alone into his cell, where they were strictly guarded, until the dreadful moment that awaited them. Jausion displayed more calmness and resignation than might have been expected. Bastide, on learning the lot reserved for him, appeared very much cast down —That audacity and courage which he had displayed during the trial abandoned him. Colard wept bitterly, protested his innocence, and spoke only of his dear Anne Benoit. This woman, on her part, was occupied only with the unhappy Colard.

MM. Chatard and Rivieres, Ordinaries, came to administer the pious duties of their ministry to these unhappy wretches. Jausion interrupted the exhortations which were addressed to them, and requested that a Notary might be sent for to draw out their last will, and to receive some new revelations.

The law requires, in its wise provision, that the Magistrates, skilful in discovering the traces of great crimes, and in causing their punishment, should unite to such services the useful duty of collecting the last thoughts and expressions of the condemned. M. Pagan, charged with this duty, proceeded, at two o'clock to the prison, where he employed all the efforts of mild persuasion to obtain from the unhappy men the confession of their crimes. Jausion made no reply to his entreaties, but desired, for the honour of his family, that his protestations should be testified. Bastide required the same, and that they should observe the memory of his last words at his final hour. Colard, without changing his sentiments for her who was the object of his regret, also protested his innocence.

At length, about half-past four, the condemned were conducted from the prison and placed on the fatal cart. Bastide, Colard, and Jausion were in the middle, the two respectable ecclesiastics at the extremities, holding in their hands the Cross, the sign of our redemption. They invoked them, in the name of their God, to repentance and confession; but the condemned never ceased to protest their innocence.

Arrived at the place of execution, a momentary impulse of horror and alarm appeared to affect them at the sight of the horrible preparation for punishment. Jausion first ascended the scaffold, with sufficient resignation. Colard was borne almost in the agony, and did not display in his last moments the same energy he had manifested during the trial. Bastide followed them with firmness, and underwent his fate without complaining.

Before submitting his head to the hatchet of the executioner, Jausion invoked Heaven and mankind. He said, that belief ought to be attached to the assertions of a man on the point of death—that his words ought to be sacred; and he again protested his innocence. He seemed, however, cast down.

The execution did not last more than a few minutes. A numerous crowd of spectators, had assembled to witness, the last moments of the condemned, Order was not disturbed for an instant. Not a cry escaped, and humanity was respected at the sight of those whose crimes had outraged it most.

Anne Benoit was exposed on the following day, and was branded with the letters T. P. She did not cease to shed tears during the time of punishment. She seemed to regret Colard very much.

Bach, and the woman Bancal, have obtained a respite. From this woman some new discoveries were expected; but this unhappy woman has resumed her former apathy. She declares she will not make any discoveries but to her confessor; and if she persists in this, it is thought she will be executed on Saturday next.

We present our readers with two reports of the present state of France:—

ETAT DE LA FRANCE.

Le Royaliste defend tout;
Le Jacobin attaque tout;
Les Deputés contestent tout;
De Caze qui, devoie tout
A toujours pour reponse a tout
Qu'avec de l'or on corrompt tout;
Le Chancelier propose tout,
Les Vilains Pairs accordent tout,
Et *Pasquier* Legalise tout,
Molé desorganise tout,
Et Gouvion, qui l'imite en tout,
Glisse des Waterloo par tout;
Boyer Collard Brailie sur tout,
Barrents fait argent de tout,
Et quand Mezy Colporte tout,
Richelieu sourit a tout;
Le Bon Chretien qui souffre tout
Attendant que *Monsieur* soit tout,
Le revere par dessus tout;
La *Princesse* Gemit de tout;
D'Angouleme se prete a tout;
Son frere jure et maudit tout;
Le fin monarque approve tout.
Et, si le Ciel ne change tout,
Le Grand Diable avalera tout.

AUTRE RAPPORT, EN CHIFFRES.

Les Braves				H.	E.
Le Peuple				A.	B. C.
L'Armée				D.	P. C.
Les Places fortes				O.	P. Q.
La Gardenationale				L.	A. C.
Les Departemens				C.	D.
Le Credit				B.	C.
La Liberté				O.	T.
La Charte				L.	U. D.
Les Pairs				E.	B. T.
Les Deputé				K.	O. T.
Les Ministeriels				H.	T.
Les Voltigeurs				K.	C.
Wellington				R.	A. T.
Le Trone				S.	A. P.
Le Sceptre				E.	K. C.
Notre Ruine				H.	V.
Les Parcoites				L.	V.
Le Clergé				A.	T.
Des Princes				H.	A. C.
La Justice				D.	C. D.
La Duchesse D.				R.	I. D.
La gloire nationale				A.	V. Q.
La Patrie				M.	E.
L'Esperance				R.	S. T.
La Garde Royale				N.	R. V.
Les Ultras				A.	Q.
Notre Delivrance				A.	T.

These enigmatic letters will serve as a good exercise for French riddles.

Elections,

The four Candidates for the representation of Wotton Basset, Colonel ELLISON Mr. MONEY, Colonel WRAY, and Mr. TWISS, are engaged in an active canvass previous to the Election, which is to take place on Tuesday next: but so decided is the manifestation of the general wish in favour of the old Member that the volunteer Colonel and his *Nisi Prius* colleague, have it in agitation to leave ELLISON and Mr. MONEY in undisturbed possession of the influence they possess in this Borough.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN A[illegible]
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE [illegible]
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 21st October 1818.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 19TH MAY.

ALIENS.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the Order of the Day for the Committal of the Alien Bill.

Mr. BENNET took this opportunity of expressing his objection to the measure, deeming its enactment inconsistent with the honour, dignity, and freedom of the country. He animadverted upon this silence of the Ministers and Law Officers of the Crown on a former evening, when the principle of the Bill was under discussion, and when the House had heard three able speeches against, which speeches, through the system of publishing the Debates of that House (which), thank God! existed) were now universally circulated throughout the country. Those speeches had made a strong impression upon the public mind; and yet Ministers seemed still indisposed to offer any argument in support of this extraordinary Bill. That silence was the more surprising, as Ministers had, in fact, adduced nothing in support of the Bill, but a document from which they would have the House conclude that they had not abused the powers created by the law which this Bill proposed to continue, because there were, truly, five or six persons whom they had not sent out of the country, although they had the power of so doing. But it was known, that at the time of the disturbances at Cadiz, some years ago, an authentic paper was shewn, stating that no one was to have a passport from our Ministers who had not previously obtained a passport from his own Government. Thus it appeared, that the execution of this law depended, in a great measure, upon the will of orther States. Yet he understood it was not unusual for a foreigner, before he applied for a passport to his own Government, to have application made here, to know whether, if he came to this country, he would be allowed to remain. But he would ask Ministers, whether, when they undertook to decide upon the character of a foreigner to whom this law was applicable, upon what ground they decided?—whether upon information obtained in this country or on the other side?—whether from spies here or there? He believed the Ambassador of that Power, of which any foreigner was the subject, was the person principally, if not solely, consulted on such an occasion.—He should like to witness the examination of the Board of Inspectors on cases of this nature—and whether it sat at the Foreign or at the Home Office. If at the latter particularly, and that Lord Sidmouth were a Member of that Board, there was no security whatever for a correct decision; for that Noble Lord was, he had no hesitation in saying, the greatest dupe that ever belonged to any Administration [here there was a slight murmur of disapprobation] Dupe was, he presumed, a parliamentary expression, and the House, as well as the country, had amply sufficient facts to justify the application. But if the friends of the Noble Lord were not satisfied to have him considered a dupe, he should only say that that Noble Lord must be called by a still harsher name. For what was to be thought of this Noble Lord, who, in adverting to such a person as Oliver, gravely affirmed that he was "a much injured man" [hear, hear!]? But he should like to see the Board of Inspectors in consultation upon the execution of this act, with, no doubt, some Foreign Ambassadors beside them, engaged, toad-like, according to the picture of one of our Poets, in spitting the venom of legitimacy into the ears of our Government, and thus endeavouring to prevent this country from being what it was in better times, the asylum of persecuted men. The Honourable Member ridiculed the idea that any danger could arise to this country from the presence of a handful of foreigners. The state of the country at present was so different from that of 1792, when this law was originally enacted, that such an apprehension was quite chimerical, unless Gentlemen imagined that a German or a Frenchman was likely to join a meeting at Spa-fields, with a view to address the mob in broken English. But the fact was, that no apprehension of any domestic danger gave birth to this Bill. The real cause of its continuance was a desire to please foreign Governments.—For this purpose the character of our country was reduced. It was notorious that the law which this Bill proposed to continue, was so thought of on the Continent, that no Englishman could excuse it upon any other ground than this, that it was only a war measure, and yet it was now proposed to continue it in peace, without any assignable reason. Here the Honourable Member took a review of the character of those Continental States which had advanced their own character and interests, as well as benefited humanity, by affording asylum to the persecuted advocates of civil and religious liberty. He instanced Geneva, which received Voltare into its hospitable bosom, and Holland, which gave shelter to such men a Erasmus and Bayle. But England was, in good times, the most distinguished nation in the world for that description of hospitality. Her character was now, however, reduced from that high rank. She was sunk to a level in the arbitrary Governments. That Congress of mighty promise and miserable performance, at which the Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs played such a prominent part, had the effect of placing the police of England under the correctional police of foreign Governments. He would ask whether the Ambassador of France or Spain was not entitled to require the execution of this law against any person disagreeable to the Government of either, as part of an absolute compact [hear, hear!]? Such a compact was indeed admitted by a sort of innuedo in the speech of the Noble Lord who brought forward this Bill, although its existence was denied elsewhere. Under all the circumstances then he felt it his duty as an English Gentleman to enter his protest against this extraordinary measure, for the vindication of the character of his country.

Colonel ELLISON spoke in favour of the Bill, and in praise of Lord Castlereagh, as well as of all his colleagues in office.

Mr. BATHURST thought, that after the speechs of his Noble Friend who proposed this Bill, and of his Honourable Friend behind him (Mr. Grant), it could not be fairly said that no argument had been adduced in support of a measure which he maintained to be necessary, for the purpose of excluding the advocates for Revolution, but which was never intended to prevent this country from becoming the asylum of such persecuted men as had been alluded to in a former debate, especially by the Noble Lord and the Learned Gent. on the other side of the House. He would not condescend to inquire into the various observations directed against a Noble Relative. All he should say on that point was, that the Honourable Gentleman should himself be cautious, lest in listening too sedulously to the idle whispers of discontented and disaffected persons, he did not become their dupe. With respect to the powers of the Bill, he assured the House they were never exercised at the dictation or suggestion of any Foreign Minister.

Mr. LYTTELTON adverted again to the case of Befort, who, after a long residence here, and being engaged in business, was hurried out of the country. He (Mr. L.) could not verify the statement of Befort, and when it was contradicted by the declaration of the Noble Kinsman of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he was bound to give the latter credit. Still such proceedings went to strengthen the vicious character of such enactments. It now was evident from the statements of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, that it was not plots against this country that were apprehended; but that the Bill was essential, in their view, from the singularly revolutionary state in which Europe even yet remained—that incendiaries might make this country the place where they could plan their plots against the tranquillity of foreign States. Indeed no reason had been given for its adoption, but the wish of manifesting the intolerant system that we had determined to act upon. But, independently of its severity to Aliens, it was a measure calculated to have a most alarming effect on our own liberties. It introduced a system of discipline of a most arbitrary and despotic character, to which a free people would never submit; and into the abuses of which there existed no disposition in that House, even to inquire. His opinion of its unconstitutional and unjust character, remained unchanged, convinced as he was, that whenever a crisis presented itself when the public character of nations might be influential, this measure would be found to prove most prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain.

Mr. BATHURST, in explanation, stated that Befort, was not sent out of the country in consequence of the document respecting the Catholics of Ireland and the Monks of La Trappo, but from unquestioned statements from other sources.

Sir S. ROMILLY observed, that nothing had been yet stated by the Minister in support of this Bill, and it was manifest there exited a determination on their part not to speak on it.—What need had they of discussion? They knew well that their strength consisted not in speaking, but in their numbers [hear!]. Those, however, who deprecated this severe and unconstitutional enactment, had their duty to discharge. They felt the obligation of speaking in behalf of those who had no representatives in that House, and who were exposed to all the hardship of a rigorous exertion of these powers. The House must see that the question divided itself into two very material branches—affecting persons placed in different circumstances, and to whom reciprocally the same arguments could not apply. It was a measure directed not alone against Aliens who might heareafter come to this country, but affected a large description of foreigners who had been long domiciled here, and all whose interests were identified with their continued residence in this country. But then the Honourable Gentleman opposite deny that the powers of this Bill will be exercised at the suggestion of Foreign Powers, and yet when the transaction was explained, it was apparent that it was only through such suggestions the Bill could act at all. For what said the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) who introduced it, as to its object? Did he not say it was to guard against the criminal designs of dangerous men, who, driven out of foreign states, might reside here to carry on their schemes? How then could Ministers guard against that evil, but by an implicit reliance on the suggestions of foreign Ministers? In what other manner could they obtain information as to the conduct of those men [hear, hear!]? So that every persecuted and unhappy man who might endeavour to find refuge here, whether he fled from the inquisition of Spain, or the tyranny of Sardinia, were to be driven from our shores at the suggestion of the Ministers of those Governments—Governments, it would be remembered, that we had ourselves established on the subversion of the republics of independent States. An Honourable Member to in his place (Mr. C. Grant) said, that this Bill was levelled at those who were at one time the votaries of the Goddess of Reason and afterwards the adherers of Napoleon. Why, if this was the case, the necessity for its continuance was likely to last as long as the lives of those he addressed. For he believed some of this description were likely to survive them all. It had also been asserted, that in recent periods for the last 25 years, the hospitality of this country towards foreigners had been such as to throw in the shade any former reception. That was a false statement of history. The hospitality of latter times was the hospitality to a party. The men who incurred the odium of being friends to the popular cause, before it had degenerated from its excesses, were repudiated, and driven across the Atlantic to seek an asylum. The refugees who fled in the reign of Charles II. from the persecutions of Louis XIV. did not look to a King whom they knew to be the pensioner of their persecutor, and who, if he had been invested with the powers of the present Bill, would have expelled them from their asylum for protection. It was on the constitution of this country they relied for protection as well against the king of England as against the Kings of France [hear!]. How was our character now changed, when we presented ourselves to the world as the ready agents and willing slaves of arbitrary despots [hear!]? But adverting to the large number of foreigners long domiciled in this country, had he not a right to ask, of what crime they had been convicted, that they were to be put out of of the pale of the law? Did any thing afford grounds for such a severity? The only answer to all this was—that the powers were not abused, and that confidence ought to be placed in the character of the Noble Lord whose official duty it was to superintend its exercise. When men sought arbitrary power systematically--when every step indicated the object of destroying all the constitutional securities of freedom, they would be idiots to excite the alarms of the country by a premature abuse of their powers. And as to the character of the Noble Lord (Sidmouth), however excellent it was in private life, when his efforts in obtaining the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—the manner he had used those powers, and his Circular to the Magistrates, as to the law of Libel, were recollected, he was the very last man to whom he (Sir S.) would entrust an arbitrary authority. How could those, who said those powers were not abused, know the truth? Had not every proposition to inquire into the merits of individual cases been uniformly refused? Were we not kept wholly in the dark? And yet there were men who were willing to vote away these strong powers without any necessity being shewn, or an argument stated. The effect of such a course must be, that, with our own liberties ultimately destroyed, we shall not even deserve the compassion of foreign nations, as being so regardless of the happiness and well-being of others

Mr. Serjeant COPLEY considered the question under two points of view. Was the measure one of sound policy? Was it a departure from the principles of the Constitution? To relinquish the Bill would be to open this country to those individuals who had been exiled from France, not merely for their speculative opinions, but for their atrocious and infamous conduct during the Freach Revolution—men who were desirous of re-establishing the principles of that Revolution—men who were the inveterate enemies of this country—men who were without morality or religion [hear, hear!]. That was his decided and his honest uninfluenced opinion. Persons of their description were sufficiently numerous in this country. It was not desirable to increase the materials of mischief. It was not desirable to try what quantity of poison the State could imbibe without incurring destruction. It was incumbent on us to take care that this country should not be made the theatre of intrigues injurious to other states in the first instance, and through the sides of other states calculated to be injurious to ourselves. It had been said by some Gentlemen opposite that the fears which were entertained on that subject were chimerical. It was impossible not to recollect that in 1816 they held the same language. The House knew what event had since occurred to show how little reliance could be placed on the judgment of those gentlemen. Many of the same individuals had held the same language in 1793, and during the long interval—during that war, from the difficulties, and dangers, and struggles of which we had been relieved by our perseverance. With respect to the second consideration, he positively denied that the Bill comprehended any departure from the Constitution. He denied that the occasional acts of legislative exposition which had taken place, at all contravened the authority on this subject. There were repeated instances in which the power of sending Aliens out of the country had been exercised by the Crown [the Honourable and Learned Gentleman adduced several cases from the reign of Henry IV. &c.]. The power of expelling Aliens was vested in the supreme authority of the State. It could not be exercised by the Legislature, because its execution frequently demanded the utmost promptitude. It, therefore, and by a strict analogy to other powers, was placed in the hand of the Crown. The Bill gave no new power to the Crown; it only enabled the Crown to do that with facility which it was its undoubted prerogative to do at present, but which it could do only in a circuitous manner. He considered the Bill as a measure of regulation, necessary in the present posture of affairs. Our situation was not so altered since the former adoptions of this measure as to induce Parliament to abandon those grounds which it had thought necessary for the stability of the empire.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH complimented the Honourable and Learned Gentleman on his talents, but solemnly protested against his doctrine. Those who opposed the Bill did not wish to deprive the Crown of its ancient prerogatives, but those who supported it wished to extend them; an extention which he and those who thought with him said was not called for by the circumstances of the times. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had been compelled in support of his argument to resort to cases that occurred 400 years ago, when the Crown pressed soldiers, and when villainage existed; and this the Honourable and Learned Gentleman did in the 19th century! He (Sir J. Mackintosh), denied that the power of the Crown to banish Aliens by proclamation was legal; and the best proof that it was not so was that no one had been prosecuted for refusing it obedience. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman asserted that a power existed in the supreme authority of the State to banish Aliens. Yes; and the Honourable and Learned Gentleman might have said

with equal justice, that a power existed in the supreme authority of the State to banish natives. But when the Honourable and Learned Gentleman proceeded to argue, that therefore the power must be vested in the Sovereign, his position was untenable. The power sometimes assumed by the Monarch of issuing proclamations having the force of laws had been repeatedly called in question. Every body recollected that Lord Mansfield, when a proclamation was issued by the Crown forbidding the exportation of grain, called the period during which that proclamation existed, "a forty days tyranny," and on that occasion exhibited the sing e instance in his life in which he was the friend of liberal constitutional principles, while on the same occasion Lord Chatham exibited the single instance in which he was their enemy. The constitution had provided the means of creating that declaratory power whenever necessary, without any such assumption of it by the Crown. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman spoke of the consistency which Honourable Gentlemen on his (Sir J. Mackintosh's) side of the House had manifested on this subject. But that compliment, or that sneer, might have been spared; for he did not believe that a single Honourable Gentleman had taken a part in the discussions on the Bill who was a Member of the House in 1795. At the same time he could assure the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, that he, for one, would never be ashamed to adopt the principles, or revere the memory of those who opposed the Alien Bill in 1795. Whatever posterity might think of the various events of those times and the present, he was sure they would not say that to much had been done in the resistance of authority. He was perfectly at a loss to know to what events the Honourable and Learned Gentleman alluded, as having occurred since 1816, and as having falsified the predictions of those who opposed the Bill of that day. What danger or alarm had since arisen from Aliens? What had occurred to induce us again to suspend that asylum which ought always to exist interchangeably among the nations of Europe for a vanquished political party, and which it was formerly the pride and glory of England to hold out to the world. One of the most extraordinary positions that had been advanced in the course of the discussions on this subject; and one than which he could not conceive any thing more pregnant with danger to the tranquillity of the country was, that we ought to be satisfied of the moral character of those who were exiles from other countries on political ground. The consequence of such a principle would be, that when we received any exiles from a foreign country, we should in the approbation of their morality involve a condemnation of their own Government. But he confessed that he felt ashamed at witnessing the indifference with which the House seemed to regard the fate of these unprotected individuals. That fate was viewed with ease, and even with gaiety. Nor was he less ashamed at witnessing the indifference with which the House listened to these and to all similar arguments. For the honour of Parliament he would no longer expose arguments that [illegible] for their object the support of liberal principles to the contempt and derision with which it seemed the wish of the majority of that House to load them. But he would entreat the House to reflect on what might be the consequences of the present measure. Here was a Bill to exclude from this great Empire three newspapers, and thirty-eight exiles. Suppose at a future period some horrible tyrant should arise on the Continent, from whose barbarity hundreds and thousands of human beings might take refuge in this country; and suppose he were to require that we should give them up; what answer could our Minister for Foreign Affairs (if it was desirable, as it might be, to preserve peace) make to such a demand? He could not, as Lord Liverpool had said to M. Otto, or M. Andreossi, when the French Government made a similar request, say, and say with pride, that the British Government had not the power to comply with it; for the answer would be, that if an Alien Bill were passed in 1818 to exclude three newspapers and 58 exiles, surely one could be passed for the more extensive purpose then required. Suppose the contest in South America should end unfavourably for the people, which God forbid! and the yoke of supperstition and tyranny should again be imposed on them; and suppose (after the expiration of the present Bill) a few of the unfortunate men, who had been in vain contending for the liberties of their country, were to take refuge in this country, would not Spain, if she applied to have them given up, have a right to say, in the event of our refusal, that we did not treat her as we had treated other Powers? Suppose those unfortunate Gentlemen, the leaders of the first Cortes of Spain, who had been in dungeons for the last two years, and whose fate had not been touched upon in the House during that period, because the Noble Lord said that it might possibly render it more severe, were to escape from those dungeons, and Spain should claim them—we must choose between the risk of occasioning at least a coolness on the part of the Spanish Government and the horrible step of expelling those excellent persons from our shores. It was extraordinary to reflect, that in 1811 the Cortes was recognized by treaty as the constitutional Government of Spain. By Russia it was so recognized, and the Spanish Cortes actually ordered Te Deum to be sung for that expulsion of Bonaparté from Russia which was to be the cause of plunging its best Members into hopeless captivity. Should they now escape, and should they, knowing the traditional character of England as a model of liberty, and an asylum for the persecuted, come over hither, they would here meet with the Alien Bill, and they would find that they were released from their dungeons only to become, in all probability, the subjects of a quarrel between Spain and Great Britain. In Russia they might obtain a secure asylum. Of all the prodigious occurrences of the present age, one not the least extraordinary was, that Muscovy should be thus at the head of just and liberal principles, and England at the head of prejudice and intolerance [hear, hear, hear!].

The ATTORNEY GENERAL contended for the existence of the royal prerogative to banish Aliens. The permission in Magna Charta to Alien Merchants to come to this country "unless prohibited," proved this, for it was clear, that by the King alone they could be prohibited. The only object of the Bill was to enable the King to exercise that prerogative without delay.—As to the Alien Bill of 1795, every body, he believed, was now pretty well satisfied that it was one of the wisest Acts that ever proceeded from the legislature. He verily belived that to the effects of that measure the country was indebted for its escape from those horrors with which France had been overwhelmed. He supported the present Bill, because he conceived that a strong necessity for it still existed.

The House then divided—

For going into the Committee	99
Against it	52
Majority	—67

The House then resolved itself into the Committee. On the motion for filling up the blank respecting the duration of the Bill with the words "two years," Mr. BARHAM moved as an amendement to fill it up with the words "one year."

The Committee divided—

For the Amendment . .	24
Against it	90
Majority . .	—66

Mr. J. P. GRANT proposed a clause, giving the power to an Alien, who was ordered to leave the country, to specify within a week the port to which he wished to go, and to be transported thither in any vessel that might sail to that port within a month, he remaining in the in safe custody.

Sir S. ROMILLY proposed to add to the cause in which the duration of the Bill was fixed for two years, the following words, "except as far as relates to foreigners who have been resident in this country since the 1st January, 1814."

Mr. BROGDEN (the Chairman), and the SPEAKER, however, expressed their opinion, that as the Bill was merely to continue an existing Act, and as no instructions had been given by the House to the Committee to receive such clauses or amendments, they conld not be received in that stage of the proceeding, although they might be introduced on the Report, or on the third reading. M. J. P. Grant and Sir S. Romilly aequiesced in this decision, and intimated their intention of proposing their respective amendments on a future stage of the Bill.

The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

Sir J. NEWPORT brought in a Bill to establish Fever Hospitals in Ireland. Read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday, and to be printed.

The Reports of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the Committee of Supply, were brought up and agreed to, and the Bills ordered to be brought in accordingly.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve.

LIST OF THE MINORITY.

WHO VOTED IN FAVOUR OF SIR ROBT. HERON'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL TO REPEAL THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.

Althorp Visc.	Gaskell, Benjamin
Brougham, Henry	Howorth, Hump.
Burdett, Sir Frap.	Heathcote, Sir G.
Bennet, Hon. H. G.	Hornby, Ed.
Barnett, James	Lemon, Sir Wm.
Brand, Hon. T.	Lockhart, J. J.
Baker, J.	Langton, Gore
Calcraft, John	Lefevre, C. S.
Cochrane Lord	Martin, J.
Curwen, J. C.	Mackintosh, Sir J.
Campbell, Gen.	Maddocks, Wm. A.
Calvert, Chas.	North, Dudley
Dowdeswell, E.	Newport, Sir John
Folkestone, Lord	Ossulston, Lord
Fergusson, Sir R. C.	
Proby, Hon. Capt.	Smith, Wm.
Parnell, Sir H.	Smith, J.
Rowley, Sir W.	Sharp, Richard
Ranclift, Lord	Sefton, Lord
Ridley, Sir M. W.	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Romilly, Sir Sam.,	Tavistock, Marq. of
Stanley, Lord	Wood, Alderman

TELLERS—J. P. Grant and Sir Robt. Heron.

MINORITY.

AGAINST THE ALIEN BILL.

Barham, J. E.	Fergusson, Sir R. C.
Barnett, James	Grant, J. P.
Burroughs, Sir W.	Gordon, R.
Byng, George	Hamilton, Lord A.
Campbell, Gen.	Howorth, H.
Carter, John	Heron, Sir Robt.
Caulfield, Hon. H.	Jervoise, G. P.
Duncannon, Visc.	Langton, W. Gore
Douglas, Hon. F. S.	Leader, Wm.
Fazakerly, Nic.	Lemon, Sir Wm.
Folkestone, Visc.	Mackintosh, Sir J.
Newport, Sir J.	Sharp, R.
Philips, George	Smith, John.
Rancliffe, Lord	Tavistock, Marquis
Ridley, Sir M. W.	Wilson, Thos.
Romilly, Sir Sam.	Wood, Alderman

TELLERS—Hon. H. G. Bennet and Hon. Wm. Lyttelton.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*May* 20.

EDINBURGH REVIEW No. 57.

ART. II. *Memoir of the Conquest of Java, with the subsequent Operations of the British Forces in the Oriental Archipelago* By Major WILLIAM THORN, late Deputy-Quartermaster to the Forces serving in Java. 1 Vol. 4to. pp. 369.

[*Continued from our last.*]

We give this hasty list, chiefly to point out to our readers the indiscriminate avidity with which the commodities of the Indian islands are demanded in the markets of China. For the ordinary products of the Indian islands, the Chinese have a taste in common with the rest of mankind; but to these they add a list peculiar to themselves; and with them there is a steady demand for some articles rejected by or even revolted at, by the taste of other nations.

Two prominent articles of the list deserve, from their value in the general commerce of mankind, a more particular notice, viz. gold and tin. The first metal abounds in almost all the islands of the Archipelago; but it is in the great islands of Sumatra and Borneo that the most fertile sources have been discovered. Gold, until the last few years, was obtained in the Malay islands by processes not much more skilful than those practised by the negroes of Africa, or the aboriginal inhabitants of America: But, recently, the skill and industry of the Chinese has been applied to the speculation of mining in Borneo; and the result has been, a prodigious augmentation of produce. In the countries lying between the rivers of Sambas and Pontiana, six thousand labourers of that nation now produce annually to the value of a million and a half of Spanish dollars of this precious metal, by the simple process of passing a stream of water over the sand which contains the ore, and which is extracted from mines of no great depth,—kept free from the intrusion of water, by the application of some simple Chinese machinery. The only authentic grounds we have to form a conjecture respecting the amount of the whole gold of the Archipelago, are the custom-house books of Calcutta, which show, that, in five years, the value annually imported into that city alone, from the Malayan ports, averaged 266,000 Spanish dollars.

Tin is an article of still more value; for the western portions of the Indian Archipelago are the only countries in the world where it is produced for useful purposes, save a corner of Great Britain. The little island of Banka, acquired by the valour of British soldiers, and cast away by the folly and ignorance of her politicians, is the principal repository of this metal, and yields annually, under a most vicious system of management, and at a price wonderfully low, at least 4,725,000 of pounds; being more than two-thirds of the produce of the mines of Cornwall, justly deemed so grand a source of our national wealth.

The trade which Europe has carried on *with Japan*, was conducted, on the part of the former, chiefly with the commodities of the Indian islands; a fact which may teach us a new lesson respecting the commercial value of the latter. The currency of those commodities, indeed, approximates them rather to the nature of the precious metals, than to the more vulgar objects of commercial exchange. The cloves, mace, and nutmegs—the pepper, camphor, and sugar of the Archipelago, are still eagerly demanded by the Japanese. With these, we know, from the most authentic and recent sources, that there is also an anxious demand for the manufactures of Europe; and a preference, as elsewhere, for those of England.* But what avails all this?—for it is impracticable to introduce them; and it will always be so, until some European nation becomes possessed, as the Dutch once were, of the island of Formosa; for we consider it to be quite certain that it was to the greatness of the power they possessed in that island, at the doors of the Japanese monarchy, they owed their admission to the trade of the empire, and not to the meanness of their submissions, however abject. From the moment the Japanese ceased to be overawed by the neighbourhood of the Dutch, they ceased to respect them. The trade decayed from year to year; and at last dwindled into a pittance, hardly worth the adventure of a private merchant.

The trade between the *Indian Islands* and *the Hindu-Chinese* nations, is too inconsiderable, on its present footing, to deserve a minute description. The carriers in this trade are the Chinese, whose peaceable habits, and whose views, palpably and unequivocally mercantile, give them a claim to confidence in the ports of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Camboja, and Siam, which is justly refused to the ambition and distrusted monopoly companies of Europe. It is in these countries, particularly in Siam, that their great junks or vessels, even those in which they trade between the Archipelago and China, are constructed, of the fine and abundant teak wood of that country. The Indian islands afford to these countries their fine spiceries, gold, and tin; and require, in return, the cheap and excellent salt and rice of the latter. Many articles which they yield in common such as sugar, pepper, and teak timber, might be conveniently stored at the emporia of the Archipelago for exportation. Even in touching upon this ground facts crowd upon us far beyond our limits.

The trade between the *Indian Islands* and *Bengal* is of recent origin, and has had its source in the enterprising spirit of a few British merchants, though fettered by the thousand vexatious restraints of the monopoly. The exports to Bengal are pepper, tin, gold, coffee, Japan copper, teak wood, and many minor articles;—the imports, chiefly opium and piece goods. By the custom-house books of Calcutta it appears, that at least a million and a half of rupees' worth of opium is exported to the Indian islands; which averages a gross profit to the merchant of 30 per cent, and generally not less than 250 per cent, to the governments which draw an excise revenue from it; the result of which to that of Java, for example, ought not, under good management, to be less than one million of Spanish dollars annually. The average of four years proves, that three millions seven hundred and seventy six pounds of pepper are yearly imported into Calcutta from the various ports of the Malayan Archipelago.

The only article of this branch of trade which deserves especial notice, is teak timber, which, in our times, has been principally exported to Calcutta, where it has sold for full 300 per cent. above its prime cost, and that coast an arbitrary price affixed by the European government. This invaluable timber is hardly produce anywhere in the Indian islands but in Java; and, in Java, is confined to the most fertile districts of that fine island. Yet

* The Japanese have so little opportunity of judging of our English Manufacturers that we question this assertion much, in 1803 and 1806, attempts were made both from Madras and Bengal, to establish an intercource but b th Ships were sent away without landing an article, & in 1813-14 when the English ship Charlotte of this port, went as the annual ship from Batavia, the English were not recognized, the trade was still carried on under the Dutch Flag, and the restriction on the English were inforced with more than ordinary rigour to such an extent was this carried, that a Top-Gallt. yard could not be crossed, or sent down, or a Boat hoisted up or down without the consent of the Japanese officer in charge.

BOMBAY EDITOR.

its abundance makes ample amends for the narrow limits of its production; for the inexhaustible forests of Java now contain the ready materials of many British navies. The extraordinary qualities of this timber, and its superiority even over British oak, are now so universally admitted, that it would be superfluous to insist further on the subject; but we may mention as a fact, worth the knowledge of the politician, that saving the teak, the splendid and luxuriant forests of the Indian islands (and the same observation may be extended to all those of central Asia) afford no timber, fitted by strength and durability, for the general purposes of shipbuilding. Of this fine wood, in spite of our precarious occupation, at least 8000 tons of square-rigged vessels were constructed in our times in Java; and probably not less than 10,000 tons of the unwrought timber were exported to Calcutta. The exportation of this timber to Britain, had the island continued a British possession, might have constituted a material branch of trade, and contributed to such a degree to the naval strength and resources of the empire, as it is in vain to look for from any other Asiatic connexion; for no one at all acquainted with the facts, can calculate on such a result from the half-exhausted forest of Malabar, and the precarious and inferior produce of those of Pegu.

With the countries of the Decan, or Southern Peninsula of Hindustan, and the Indian island, a commercial intercourse of great antiquity has subsisted, through which it appears that the islanders received the religion, literature, and arts of India—a singular discovery, recently but unequivocally determined. Of the inhabitants of both coasts of the Peninsula, but particularly of those of Coromandel, whole shoals annually pour over on the western potions of the Archipelago, among whom are to be found Hindus as well as Mahomedans. These emigrants are notorious, in the Indian islands, for their intelligence, expertness, and chicanery. The cargoes brought by them, in vessels awkwardly constructed, though navigated after the European model, consist chiefly of white and blue cottoncloths, chintzes, salt, and tobacco; and the returns are betel-nut, gold, tin, damar, bees-wax, ivory, lignum aloes, frankincense, cloves, nutmegs, and black pepper.

The Arabs, as soon as they become possessed of the ports on the Persian gulf, entered upon the field of Indian commerce; but the precise period of their first appearance in the seas of the Archipelago is not known. In the beginning of the 13th century, the intercourse increased; some of the natives were converted to the Mahomedan religion—and, in the course of the next two centuries, nearly all the civilized tribes, this intercourse still continues. The navigators of Arabia, from the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, bring bullion, dried fruits, salt, and Indian cottons, which they dispose of for the usual produce of the Indian islands, and particularly for the sugar of Java, the most considerable article of the return cargoes. Besides the marketable cargoes, the Arabian shipping accommodates a host of simple pilgrims, with the small zeal and learning imported from Arabia, to keep of Islam in the Archipelago.

Of all Oriental traders, the Arabs, in intelligence, spirit and enterprise, approach the nearest to the bold and adventurous genius of European nations. The Indian islands, in spite of the intolerant genius of the Arabian religion, owe much to this connexion. In many situations, the priests or apostles of Arabia established independent authority, and rose to sovereign rank. Wherever this happened, as at Bantam, Acheen, Palembang, Pontianak, and perhaps Malacca, commerce flourished; and ceased not to do so until crushed by the ambition, injustice, or false policy of Europe.

The *commerce of the Indian islands with Europe*, being the most important to us, will require a longer detail than those branches already enumerated. We may promise, that our intercourse with these fertile islands bears, on the whole, a much stronger resemblance to that which we originally maintained with America, than to our connexion with the great nations of continental Asia; for the latter are inhabited by civilized, populous, and, in some, sense, manufacturing communities; and the islands by tribes far less improved, and often thinly scattered over a great though fertile territory. Add to this the rich peculiarity of the productions of the Indian islands, and their suitableness to the general taste and habits of the European nations; and we think our readers will agree with us in holding, that, of all branches of the Indian commerce, this promises to be ultimately of the greatest value.

The prominent articles of export to Europe are well known to be, the fruit of the clove and nutmeg trees, black pepper, coffee, and sugar. The minor articles are, diamonds, gold, ratans and canes, benjamin, tortoise-shell, elephants' teeth, with buffalo horns and hides.

A singular and anomalous fact in regard to the consumption of the finer spiceries in Europe in modern times, has been remarked; and, by those interested in the support of existing abuses, has been generally ascribed to the caprices of fashion. It is, at all events, notorious, that within the last two centuries, the consumption of these costly articles has prodigiously *diminished*; while the population, wealth and luxury of the consumers have increased in an equal degree. This seeming *caprice*, however, we conceive may be very easily accounted for. The fine spices have been sold at an exorbitant monopoly price, beyond the means of the consumers' who have been compelled to content themselves with the less costly; leaving the narrow market of the former to a few opulent customers. These spices themselves have accordingly been withdrawn from consumption, exactly as they rose in price; and *mace*, the most extravagant, in by far the greatest degree. They have been supplied by black pepper, pimento, ginger, and capsicums, cheap commodities, which have followed the natural progress of a free trade—fallen in price, and augmented in consumption. It is the injustice of a monopoly in the higher spiceries which has injured their sale; for Nature produces them in abundance, in a luxuriance indeed which is amply proved by the pains which the monopolists use to suppress their production, amounting to the very extirpation of the plants—for they grow spontaneously in the forests of a thousand islands. The trade in spices, which is known to be ruinous to the monopolists themselves, and never occupies more than the tonnage of a single East Indiaman, might, with free culture, and unrestricted trade, become, a great branch of the commerce of the Indies—promoting industry, extending the comfort and enjoyment of the consumer, and rescuing the grower from one of the most galling ignominious conditions of slavery and servitude under which a people ever groaned,—implying not only the inhibition of using the staple produce of the soil, but the necessity of cultivating it as a taskwork for the benefit of their oppressor.

Coffee is the next article in point of importance in this branch of trade. It was introduced from Arabia into Java, to which it is still nearly confined; and was then an article of monopoly, until a partial enlargement of the trade took place, in times of British administration. It is, under this enlargement, now sold by the grower at from six to seven Spanish dollars per pecul; * and, by the wholesale merchant, cured, and packed for importation, at ten dollars. Java produces, of this commodity, at least sixteen millions of pounds. The same fine island yields about ten millions of pounds of superior clayed sugar: and the quantity is daily increasing. The active, intelligent, and frugal Chinese are the manufacturers of this commodity; and, with the advantage of a wonderfully fertile soil, † cheap machinery, and low wages it is estimated that it might be produced at two Spanish dollars per pecul, or one-sixth part of the average of West India. The markets of Europe, however, regulate the local ones; and the manufactures obtains from the wholesale merchant, from 3 to 5 Spanish dollars per pecul, while he disposes of his purchase to the exporter at from 6 to 7.

The trade in pepper, which is not an indigenous plant, but anciently introduced from the Peninsula of India, is too well known to require any long detail. It is confined to the westerly portions of the Archipelago; and yields in quality to the produce of the parent country—but not in the same degree that it surpasses it in cheapness and abundance. Its natural price may be estimated at 5 Spanish dollars the pecul; and the exporter, in times of competitions, receives it at 8 or 9. ‡

* Malay name for a Chinese weight, signifying a natural load, equal to 133⅓ lib, avoirdupois,—in universal use throughout the Archipelago.

* Peecool, a Northern Chinese word.

— Bombay Editor.

† The soil of Java is often 100 feet deep, and 20 are common. In this fine mould, the sugar cane and tobacco grow luxuriantly, without manure; and in all the best lands, which are also the most abundant, the great rice crop is within the circle of the years, succeeded either by a second of the same grain or by one of maize, pulse, farinaceous roots, or cotton.

‡ The Americans in their small shipping carry on a direct trade with the native ports, in this commodity; while the express provision of an act of Parliament makes us spectators only of this branch of commerce.

In speaking of the exports for Europe, it would be unfair towards our commercial readers, not to notice the article of cotton, so cheaply and abundantly produced in Java, where besides the exports to neighbouring islands in its raw and manufactured state, and now and then to China, it affords the material with which its five millions of inhabitants are clothed. Under existing circumstances, when neither skill nor machinery are employed, the clear wool, of superior quality, can be exported at from 10 to 12 Spanish dollars per pecul. The introduction of European enterprise, skill and capital, without which, neither this nor any most other branch of foreign Indian commerce can acquire value and importance, would enhance the quality and reduce the price of cotton of Java,—leaving in our judgments, little chance for competition to other countries.

The inhabitants of the Indian islands have a taste for the luxuries, comforts and enjoyments esteemed by the rest of mankind, so general, and it may be almost said indiscriminate, that it is little controlled by any prejudice, religious, moral or political. Among them we find, in this respect, not the most distant similitude to the selfish, obstinate, yet exaggerated prejudices ascribed to the Hindus. The teas, silks and porcelains of China; the hardware, cotton fabricks, broad-cloths, *even the wines* of Europe; the cotton goods and opium of Hindustan; the coffee and dried fruits of Arabia, with the immense variety of their own native productions, are all adapted to their versatile tastes. Throughout the Archipelago there certainly cannot be less than ten millions of such customers.

(To be Continued.)

Account of Vienna.

DURING THE SITTING OF CONGRESS.

(From Brights Travels in Lower Hungary.)

It was Sunday; the shops were all closed, and, in addition to the mass, which is daily and almost hourly celebrated in all the churches, sermons were preached in the German language. It is a day of more than ordinary festivity amongst all ranks; the Theatres are open in the evening; and I was strongly recommended to visit a place of public amusement called the Redoubt, where, in all probability, I should see many of the distinguished persons then collected at the Congress.

Not having yet delivered my letters, I accompanied a gentleman of Vienna, with whom I had made an accidental acquaintance. We entered the room about nine o' clork in the evening. It is a magnificent saloon, finely lighted, surrounded by a gallery, and forming a part of the large pile of building called the Bourg or Imperial Palace. Never was an assembly less ceremonious; every one wore his hat; many, till the room became heated, wore their great coats; and no one pretended to appear in an evening dress, except a few Englishmen, who, from the habits of our country, and some little vanity, generally attempt to distinguish themselves, by an attention to outward appearance. Around the whole circumference of the room were four or five rows of benches, occupied, for the most part, by well dressed females, while the other parts presented a moving multitude, many of whom were in masks or in dominos, and were busily engaged in talking and laughing, or dancing to the music of a powerful orchestra. My companion sqeezed my arm, as we passed a thin figure, with sallow shrunken features, of mild expression, with a neck, stiff, bending a little forwards, and walking badly. "That is our Emperor."—I shook my head and smiled. He was alone and dressed like the rest. "Pray allow me to doubt a little, till I have some further proof."—"Then, do you see that little man with "white hair, a pale face, and aquiline "nose? he was almost pushed down as he "passed the corner; that is the King of "Denmark." Again I shook my head in disbelief—"Here the Emperor of Rus-"sia approaches." I looked up and found the information true.

His fine manly form, his round and smiling countenance, and his neat morning dress, were not to be mistaken; they were the same which, some months before I had seen enter the church at Haarlem, to the thundering peals of the grand organ. I soon recognized the tall form, the solemn and grave features of the King of Prussia; and afterwards seeing these two in familiar conversation with the two monarchs whose pretensions I had disputed, was satisfied their claims were just. "That short, thick, old gentleman, is the "grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.—That "young man near him, the Crown Prince "of Wirtemberg. Here, turn your eyes "to that seat. The large elderly man, "with a full face—he looks like an Eng-"lishman, he is the King of Bavaria".—"Pardon," I exclaimed, stepping quickly aside.—"That was the grand Duke of "Baden," said my monitor," whose toe "you trod upon.; he was talking to Prince "William of Prussia. Here, fall back a "little, to let these gentlemen pass, they "seem very anxious to go on. One, two, "three, four, five; these are all Arch-"dukes of Austria. There seems a little "press towards that end of the room. See "three women in masks have beset the "King of Prussia; he seems not a little "puzzled what he shall do with them. "Now a party of waltzers draws the at-"tention of the crowd, and the King is "left to dispose of his fair assailants "as he thinks fit. Do you see that stout, "tall man, who looks at the dance?—he is "the Duke of Saxe Coburg: and by his "side, not so stout as himself, is his "brother, Prince Leopold"—"Who is "this young man, next to us, marked with "the small pox, who is speaking broken "English?" "it is the Crown Prince of "Bavaria; he is said to be very fond of "your nation.—And here," giving me another hearty squeeze with his elbow, 'is an English milord." He had upon his head a remarkably flat cocked hat—two ladies in dominos leaned upon his arm. The hat, unique of its kind, rather excited a smile in my companion.---After a little more pushing, for the room was now become very full, we encountered a fine, dark, military looking man, not in uniform of course, but with mustachios. This was Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy. In this way, for two or three hours, did we continue meeting & pushing amongst hundreds of men, each of whom, had he but made his appearance singly at a fashionable rout in London, would have furnished a paragraph to our newspapers, prints to our shops [illegible] to our bazaars, distinctive appellations to every article of our dress, and themes if not ideas, to our poets.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Two young surgeons of very respectable appearance and character, were yesterday brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, upon a charge of robbery, which the complainant said was committed while they were in attendance upon his wife, who had immediately before accidentally broken her leg. The office was crowded with gentlemen, who assembled as well on account of the novelty of the case, as of the characters of those who were charged with the felony.

John Cassidy, of the Swan Tavern, Fish-street-hill was the complainant, and Messrs. C. and S. were the defendants.

The following is an accurate statement of the facts mentioned upon this examination:—

Mr. Cassidy, who appeared to be scarcely recovered from the powerful carousal of the night before, and who had been asleep in the justice room a great part of the day, declared, in a tone not the most articulate, that he had gone to bed about twelve o'clock on Friday night, at which time he was not in a state of drunkenness; he fell asleep, and his wife came into the room and said her leg was broken.

The Lord Mayor: Did she walk into the room with her leg broken?

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Cassidy: No; she broke it in the room. God bless me, says I—for I was a bed and a-sleep.

Lord Mayor: Then how do you know that she broke it in the room?

Cassidy: The first knowledge I had of her was her screeching out that she had broken her leg, and that she had done it herself, for nobody was there but myself and my wife; and I couldn't do it, for I was asleep: she lay on the floor, and I jumped out of bed, and ran out for the first surgeon in the neighbourhood, which happened to be Mr. C.——; he came in, and said he must go to one of his friends, to assist him, and he did so: when they came they proceeded to business with my wife's leg; but there happened to be a pocket book in the place, which some how or other disappeared. I can guess how it went, and it contained 119*l.*; we can't find it at any rate. Well: they set my wife's leg, and got her into bed, but the book and the notes were no where to be found.

A constable stated that at two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, he went at Cassidy's desire to his house, where the complainant told him his wife had slipped back and broken her leg; that he sent for a surgeon, who said he had occasion to go for some wash and other things, and that he suspected that surgeon took with him the pocket book which lay on the table, when his wife was going to bed.

The Lord Mayor: Had you reason to suppose Mrs. Cassidy was quite sober?

The constable said he had not the least reason to doubt it; she appeared perfectly sober: the two gentlemen were searched, but nothing was found upon them, neither was there any thing found in the room.

Cassidy: There were 79*l.* of the money to which I had no claim; they were put into my care by a poor man, who was afraid he could not keep them safe himself. If I had them, I would not so much care about the rest. I didn't care about the number of my own notes.

Lord Mayor: No, you seemed to have a greater care about drinking.

Cassidy: I deny that I was in the least drunk.

Lord Mayor: Probably you will deny that you are half drunk now?

Cassidy: I do deny it; I am as sober as any man here.

It is necessary to observe, that the appearance and manner of the man gave the most flat contradiction to this account of himself.

The Lord Mayor: Were there no other people in your house when those two gentlemen were acting professionally there?—Cassidy: Yes, there were, but they were all asleep, and had not got up.

The Lord Mayor: How do you know that, when you were asleep?—Casidy: Why we never allow our servants to handle our money in that way;—besides they are only a little boy and a girl.

The Lord Mayor: Suppose they handled it unknown to you. If servants would go to handle such a sum for their own purposes, don't you think they would do it without asking you, or being seen by you? I don't mean to say your servants did so, but I think it very improbable that those gentlemen did so.

Cassiday: There was neither body nor soul in the room at the time my wife broke her leg, nor after, but my wife and I, and those two young men.

Lord Mayor: Had your wife locked the door on coming up to bed?

Cassidy: Locking is a serious business; she bolted it.

Lord Mayor: This is a very serious charge, Mr. Cassidy, and I warn you to reflect before you make it.

Cassidy: All I want is my money. I don't want their lives—their lives can be of no service to me.

The Lord Mayor: Constable, what account did Mrs. Cassidy give of the matter? How did she say her leg had been broken?—Constable: She had to get over her husband to her side of the bed: and in trying to do so while he was asleep, she fell back and broke her leg. The fracture is a compound one, and she suffers much from it.—As to the pocket book containing the money, she said she brought it up for safety to the bed room, and put it on the table; and she also said, that no persons had been in the room from the time she brought it up till the time at which it was missed, except herself, her husband and the two surgeons. While I was in the house, no servant was about. Mrs. Cassidy appeared perfectly to know every thing that occurred within her observation, and I never heard any thing against her character.

Cassidy: I have been 25 years a publican, and I have been nine years in my present house, and I defy any one to say any thing against me.

The Lord Mayor: When did you last see the notes?

Cassidy: On Wednesday last; I locked them up in a private room, to which nobody has a key, or can go but my wife and myself.

The Lord Mayor then asked the two defendants what they had to say to this charge?

Mr. S. said he had been eight or nine years in business in the city, and he was in partnership with Mr. C. They were in bed when the complainant came to the house and rung violently at the right bell, saying that his wife had broken her leg. Mr. C. got up first, and went with the complainant; and when Mr. S. arrived at the house. Mr. C. had got the patient into bed. The complainant was abusing his wife in the most intolerable manner, and was excessively intoxicated. Mr. C. left the house in order to get some articles necessary to apply for the reduction of the fracture. As soon as the leg was set the complainant asked his wife after a pocket book, and not finding it, charged them with having stolen it. It was peculiarly vexatious, Mr. S. observed, that professional men should be waked out of their sleep and immediately after having performed a duty by no means agreeable, he charged with a robbery. The whole profession must be terrified at the dreadful liability, and a hesitation would take place before a late visit would be paid, in the apprehension of a charge so ruinous to character as this.

Cassidy: You say I abused my wife. What abuse?.

Mr. S. "You cursed her, and wished she had broken both her legs, and you turned her over and over in the bed."

Cassidy: "Aye, aye! I know you turned my pocket book over and over.

Mr. C. begged to know whether the constable was justified in taking such a charge from a drunken man?

The Lord Mayor gave it as his opinion, that such a charge should not have been received against two respectable persons, if other persons had been in the room.

Mr. C. said it was an extraordinary thing that the complainant would not allow his servants to be called and searched.

The Lord Mayor: Did you search the servants, constable? The constable replied in the negative.

The Lord Mayor said the constable had not performed his duty. The servants should have been searched; for it was probable that they heard their mistress cry, and came down when Mr. Cassidy was gone for the surgeon.

Cassidy: It could not be the case, for the servants were fast asleep all the time.

The Lord Mayor: How do you know? did you go to see?

Cassidy: No, but my wife did not make noise enough to wake them.—Some gentlemen here cried out, that the complainant was beastly drunk at the time.

Cassidy: How could I be drunk? I proposed that I should be searched with the rest: was this like drunkenness.

The Lord Mayor: "I am convinced you are now in a state of intoxication. I do not say your servants robbed you, but very good characters will scarcely go to public houses for places.—Mr. C. begged to state one circumstance. "I remember (said he) there was a *row* in the street before the complainant came to me. Is it not probable that he was concerned in that *row*, and that advantage was taken of his drunkenness by some persons? Why might he not in his drunkenness have taken the pocket-book from the room, and have been robbed of it.

Cassidy denied that there had been any *row* within his hearing, and persisted in the statement he had made.

The Lord Mayor having learned that the wife of Mr. Cassidy was competent to give evidence, sent Mr. Wontner, the Marshal, to speak to her, and to be present while the servants and their boxes were searched.

The Marshal, upon his return, said, that the search was fruitless. The servants of the complainants had shewn no fear or confusion whatever; and the statement of Mrs. Cassidy, with respect to the disappearance of the pocket-book and its contents, was similar to that of her husband. She said that her husband was not actually drunk at the time, but that he was fresh. The fall was accidental; her foot slipped as she was getting into bed, and broke. She screamed; her husband awoke, tried to raise her, but could not, and went away for a surgeon. In the mean time, no one came into the room until the surgeon came. As she was going into bed, the key of the street door and the pocket book lay so close to each other on the table, that her husband on taking the key to let himself out, must have seen the pocket book and touched it. The Marshal continued—"I asked her whether her husband might not have taken the pocket book with him and lost it; and her reply was, that he might." She said her husband had used very bad language to her in their presence. The Marshal, after this visit to Mrs. Cassidy, went to the shop-boy of the defendant. Mr. C. he said, had called for dressings, &c. very early in the morning to take to Mrs. Cassidy's. He did not see Mr. C. take any thing from his pocket. The boy repeated this statement to his Lordship.—Mr. Wontner said, the whole of Cassidy's house was in the greatest litter and disorder imaginable.—Cassidy thought this charged him with keeping a disorderly house, and was exceedingly enraged at it.

Mr. Wontner said he merely meant that the house was not in a well regulated state, as to the disposition of the clothes and the boxes, &c.

The Lord Mayor said he did not at all suspect the two gentlemen. He should therefore take security for their appearance and he hoped the money would be found. If it had fallen into the hands of thieves in the streets, it probably would be stopped at the Bank in a very short time.

Security was then given, and the surgeons left the office with their friends.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, *p. m.*—Since the above article was put to press, we understand that the pocket book, containing the notes, has been found under the bed, to the no small shame of Mr. Cassidy, who must now feel deep regret at having preferred so groundless a charge.

[*The Observer,—May 3.*

MR. MATHEWS.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.—The excellent entertainment so long afforded at this Theatre by that admirable Comedian Mr. Mathews, terminated last night for the season; and it is but justice to observe that the unprecedented success with which it has uniformly been attended, has never in the whole annals of the mimic art been more justly merited. The following Address was delivered on the occasion by Mr. Mathews with the greatest applause:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The only painful part of my exertions now remains, that of bidding you farewell! The great Patent Theatres have so entirely exhausted the language of self-commendation, that they have left me no choice of terms that can express my gratitude for "overflowing and brilliant audiences"—"rapturous, unanimous, and unbounded applause," "roars of laughter,"—"unqualified approbation," and "unprecedented success." I must therefore content myself with offering in less pompous but not less sincere phraseology, the humble tribute of heartfelt thanks. Accept, Ladies and Gentlemen, this homely, but genuine expression of my feelings, and believe that it will be the proudest recollection of my life, that during the course of forty evenings' Entertainments, I have been honoured not only with full houses, but also by our approbation and applause.—The question whether I had done wisely in leaving the boards of what are called the regular Theatres, and which was sometime problematical, is now decided; and I may say (without more vanity than your encouragement will fully justify) is decided in my favour. I mow therfore leave the Metropolis with that plentiful harvest which has ripened in the sunshine of your favour. But this I beg to state distinctly, that while I am advised that my performances are within the strict letter of the law—no fear shall deter me from proceeding; and that I will resist strenuously and firmly any measures that my be pursued to support an injurious monopoly to my injury, and that I shall double all the energies of my resistance from the recollection, that I am contending in the cause of the public, who have no right to be curtailed of their lawful amusements, or to be told by Patentees. "If you won't come to langh with us, we will take care you shall not go laugh elsewhere."—That I shall make you laugh again I sincerely hope, and though I must chuse a merrier subject than Patent Theatres and Monopolies, I do not douht that I shall have the cordial satisfaction of meeting again next year, as many smiling faces as have graced this Theatre for the last forty nights that I have had the honour and happiness of receiving you, 'At Home.'"

A Yorkshireman taking the advice of his counsel on a law-suit on which his fortune depended, the advocate told him he would be cast, and shewed him a case in point against him in East's Reports.—"Never mind," said the suitor, "the judges may not remember it;" and while he was discussing the matter, the counsel was called out on some business; when, seizing his opportunity, our *bite* cut the disagreeable pages clean out of the book, and stuffed them into his fob. His cause came on, and he obtained a verdict; on which his lawyer congratulated him.—"O, Sir," he replied, "I could not lose, for I have taken special care to keep the law against me snug in my pouch!"

NORTH POLE.—Captain Vancouver used to say, that he had been nearer the Pole than any other man, for that when Capt. Cook, in lat. 72, was stopped in his progress by impenetrable mountains of ice, and was preparing to tack about, he went to the very end of the bowsprit, and waiving his hand, exclaimed—"*Ne plus ultra!*"

A hasty passionate fellow was keeping with a friend who never contradicted him, not wishing to provoke his wrath. Unable to endure this acquiesence, he at last burst out, "D—n it, *deny something, that I may know there are two of us.*"